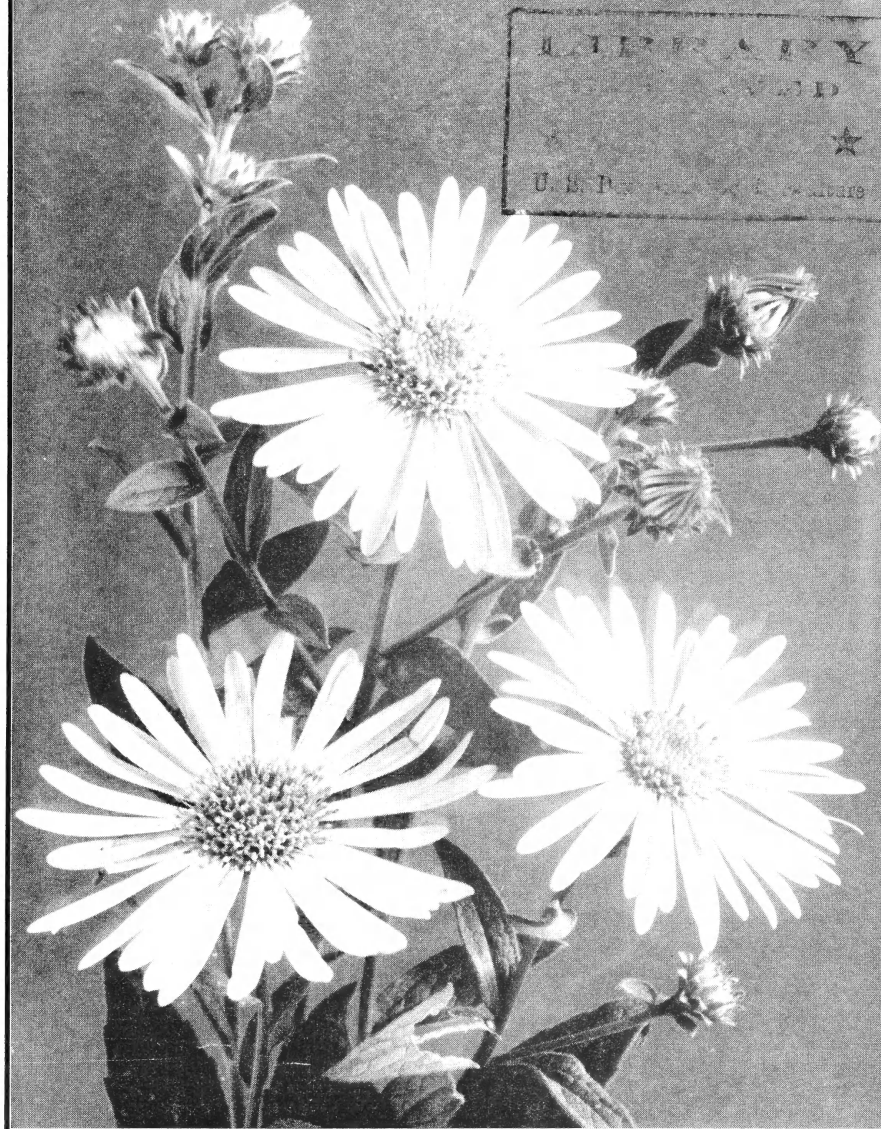


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ASTER FRIKARTI

1941

GARDENSIDE NURSERIES
SHELBURNE, VERMONT

Foreword

After nine years, we are again mailing an illustrated catalog, listing under one cover, all the varied things we grow. To those who receive this catalog for the first time, a brief statement of our policies may be of interest.

It is our constant aim to give accurate descriptions, devoid of extravagant claims, and to keep moderate prices, so far as is possible, while attempting to send out plants of good quality, young and thrifty, well packed, and true to name or color. WE GUARANTEE THAT PLANTS WILL REACH YOU SAFELY, and ask that you notify us at once, if they do not.

While we use every care to prevent mistakes, they do occur, and *we will gladly rectify them*, but in no case will we be responsible for more than the value of the plants supplied.

We welcome letters of inquiry regarding the culture or habits of our plants, and attempt to give each one a full answer. At times, we cannot do this, but if you write us at other than the busy planting season, we will answer to the best of our ability.

Prepaid Delivery

On all plants, and bulbs, our prices include delivery to the customer. If you live *West of the Mississippi River*, please add 5 percent to the amount of your order, to cover extra cost of delivery and packing. Trees; Shrubs; Vines; and Evergreens; are priced at the nursery, or for truck delivery within a 10-mile radius of Shelburne. If packed for shipment, a moderate charge is made.

Quantity Prices

A reduction in the cost of digging and packing, makes possible a lower price for several plants, exactly alike, than for several different plants. DO NOT SELECT FIVE DIFFERENT ASTERS, OR PHLOX, FOR INSTANCE, AND SEND US THE DOLLAR THAT WOULD COVER FIVE PLANTS WHICH COULD BE WRAPPED IN ONE BUNDLE, MARKED WITH ONE LABEL, AND DUG FROM THE SAME BED. Five plants take the ten rate; twenty-five plants take the one hundred rate. If large quantities are wanted, we can often quote lower prices.

Please remit cash with order whenever possible. We are glad to open accounts when prices or quantities required are uncertain. Personal checks or Postal Money Orders are preferred. Stamps may be sent for amounts of less than \$1.00. Prices quoted are net, and subject only to the regular quantity discounts.

GARDENSIDE NURSERIES, INC.

SHELBURNE, VERMONT

General List of Perennial Plants

ACHILLEA. Yarrow. Very hardy plants, useful in both the border and the rockery, and of easy culture. No particular soil, save that they will not tolerate too wet conditions.

ptarmica, The Pearl. Two feet high, with large double white flower heads excellent for cutting. Best when massed, July.

serbica. Low, with grey foliage, and large heads of single white flowers. June and July.

ACONITUM. Aconite or Monkshood. Plants of the north temperate zone quite often from open woodland, and hardy in all but the wettest soils. Rich soil, in partial shade, with ample leafmold or other humus, is required to do them best. Wood ashes are a help. Do not disturb if possible.

In the garden, they may be clumped in the back or the center of borders. They are useful for massing in shaded beds, and for open glades under trees. The lower sorts may be used for spiky effects in the border, and all are fine for cutting.

fischeri. May grow 6 feet, with pale blue flowers in close spikes, in September and later. Finely divided leaves.

japonicum. Has very shining dark green foliage, not deeply divided, and deep blue or violet spikes, on 4 feet stems, in September.

napellus. The commonest form, bright blue spikes to 4 feet high, in July.

napellus, Spark's Variety. Finely cut foliage, and widely branching heads of dark blue flowers, on stems that in shade may grow 6 feet or more high. Fine when massed, or naturalized in woodland, and excellent for cutting.

ACTINEA. Native American plants, from dry soils in fully sunny areas, and requiring similar culture in the garden. Useful in the rockery, and for edgings.

herbacea. Grows to 8 inches high, from a clump of leaves. The single bright yellow flowers about 2 inches across. June.

AETHIONEMA. Stone-cress or Persian Candy-tuft. Dwarf herbs, or sub-shrubs, from the Mediterranean region, preferring a light sandy soil, in a dry sunny location. Excellent edgings, and fine rockery plants.

Warley Rose. A hybrid form, compact but spreading, and 3-6 inches high. Bright rose flowers, and steel blue foliage.

AGASTACHE. Plants of the Mint family, native to America, but with a few species in Asia. They grow readily in open sunny locations, in light soil, and are plants for the border, for color.

rugosa. An American form, with terminal spikes of deep purple flowers.

species (Manchuria). Similar, but with light lavender blooms.

AJUGA. Bugle-Weed. European plants, grown for their foliage effect in the rockery. Any sunny spot, on well drained soil, is best, but the culture is easy.

reptans, Green and White. Foliage greatly variegated.

reptans, Red variegated. Foliage splashed with a reddish tinge.

ALCHEMILLA. Ladys-mantle. Easily grown in any good soil, in full sun, or partial shade. Useful for foliage effect, rather than bloom.

vulgaris. Lovely yellow green leaves almost 6 inches across, on which drops of dew form, and glisten.

ALLIUM. The Alliums include Garlic and Chives but they also have many forms of garden value for the flowers alone. They are of easy culture in any good soil, make good clumps, and thrive for years. Useful in the front of the border, or in the rockery.

Ruby Gem. Grows 18 inches high, with round dark green foliage. The bright rose flower heads greatly resemble the Red Clover. June, July.

thibeticum. Probably not correctly named. A good sort, much like the preceding, with lighter flowers, a bit later in the summer.

ALTHAEA. Hollyhock. No one need be told how to grow this plant, and few do not know it. Give it a sunny location, and spray it with Bordeaux, early in spring, and until the flower stem is a foot or more high. If Rust appears, pick off the lower leaves, to stop the spread.

rosea. A strong growing strain of singles, in many colors.

ALYSSUM. Madwort. Basket of Gold. Grey foliated small plants of Europe and Asia, at home in dry hot soils. Useful in the rockery, and for the edging of the border.

saxatile compactum. The familiar form with single bright yellow flowers, making a splendid display, in May.

saxatile flore pleno. A double form which makes a much brighter patch of color, due to the extra petals. 35 cts. each; 10 for \$3.00.

ANARRHINUM. So little known, that Hortus doesn't mention it, this is one of the great Mint family, we think. It seems to like our light sandy loam, and to be left alone. Full sun, and not too wet a spot, is recommended. Use it in the forefront of the border, for a most attractive mass of color, or as a specimen clump, before erect shrubs.

crassifolium. Makes a clump of slender stems, two feet high, the flowers much like a spike of dark blue snapdragon. Summer. 50 cts. each.

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ACONITUM NAPELLUS, SPARKS VARIETY

A tall branching Monkshood, with dark blue-purple flowers, fine for cutting, for shade planting, or in the back of the border. Flowers from mid-July to September.

ANCHUSA. Alkanet. Bugloss. Mostly European herbs, quite tall and coarse, delighting in deep dry soils. The form we offer is not properly included in the family, but is *Brunnera macrophylla*. It differs mainly in its low growth, likes a well drained loam, protected from extra moisture in winter. It is an ideal plant for the front of the border, and very delightful in leaf and flower.

myosotidiflora. Grows to 18 inches high, with large heart shaped leaves, in a clump, from the roots. The flowers greatly resemble Forget-me-not, and are held above the leaves, in May.

ANDROSACE. Rock-Jasmine. World native plants of the Primrose family, tufted or trailing, among the choicest rockery plants, but needing careful culture. At home in a well drained, gritty soil, which must not become too dry in summer.

sarmentosa. From a central rosette, come runners like those of a strawberry, to establish new rosettes, until the clump becomes a foot or more across. The flowers are in little clusters on short stems, above the foliage, and are bright pink, in May and June.

ANEMONE. Windflowers. A large genus, of the Crowfoot family, to which belong the finest of our garden plants. They are found all over the world, in many varied forms. Generally they are of easy culture, in any loamy well drained soil. Plentiful leafmold is a help, and the more tender sorts require careful drainage. Shade is quite often helpful in getting them through the heat of summer, and the spring flowering sorts which die down, may have a light mulch.

In the garden, the smaller sorts are for the rockery. The Pasque Flowers are also fine for the front of the border; while the taller, fall sorts may be massed in protected spots, or clumped in the back of the open border.

All Anemones grow well at Gardenside, and are great favorites. We are led to believe that the best soils are neutral or but slightly acid. Of our collection, a few are very scarce and are offered, subject to supply.

albana. This may be a *pulsatilla* form, though it is smaller in all parts. The tiny flowers are white cups, flushed with blue, held quite erect on plants about a foot high at most, and appear in June. Very rare. \$1.00 each.

apennina. A bulbous species, not always hardy, but has over-wintered here. It may grow 9 inches high, and has large blue flowers in April and May. Dormant tubers, in September, only. \$1.00 each.

blanda rosea. Similar to the preceding but slightly larger flowers, on a smaller plant. This form has pink flowers, though the type is blue. From Asia Minor. September only. \$1.00 each.

japonica. Of this large group, we have only **September Charm.** We consider that *hupehensis* is a form of *japonica*, perhaps the original form. All the larger sorts flower just in time to be cut by October frosts, but this sort does not wait so late to display its soft pink flowers, backed deeper rose, on 2 foot stems. If available, field plants are sent early. Otherwise, plants from pots, not ready before late May.

nemerosa allenii. This is the Wood Anemone group. The American form is wild in our woodland, and has large white flowers. *Allenii* has large, clear lavender blue flowers, on 6 inch stems, in May. Dormant roots, September, \$1.00 each.

nemerosa flore pleno. Also listed as *alba plena*. It is the double white form of the type. September delivery, \$1.00.

nemerosa robinsoniana. Pale powder blue with buff reverse, September. 50 cents each.

pulsatilla. Pasque Flower. Grows to one foot, with many woolly much divided leaves, and very large blue to reddish-purple flowers, bell shaped, in April and May, followed by plumed seed heads.

pulsatilla alba. Clear white form of the preceding, very lovely.

pulsatilla carpatica. This form, which we have grown for a number of years, is much taller and stronger than the type, and may be 30 inches high, flowering over a long period. The best forms have powder blue flowers, but being from seed, they vary greatly. 50 cts. each.

pulsatilla, Mrs. Van der Elst. This is a very rare form, with rosy pink flowers of which we have a few plants. NOT FOR SALE, at the present time.

ranunculoides. Yellow Wood Anemone. The foliage and habit are those of *nemerosa*, but the root is more bulbous. The flowers, in May, are bright yellow, and nearly an inch across. September. 50 cts. each.

sylvestris. Snowdrop Anemone. Grows 18 inches high, and in May and June, each stem has one or two large fragrant white flowers, sometimes nodding.

vernalis. Sometimes called **Glory of the Snows**, for it unfolds its blooms before the ground is clear. Much like the Pasque Flower, but lighter in color, or even rosy. Grows well for us, but lack of seed, and the loss of one lot of seedlings, keeps them scarce. 50 cts. each.

ANTHEMIS. False Chamomile. Plants with finely cut, strongly scented foliage, and single daisy like flowers. Not particular as to soil, they flower all summer in full sun, and dry soil. Useful for cutting, and in the front of the border.

tinctoria, Moonlight. A soft yellow flowered sort, very lovely and large.

ANTHERICUM. Plants of the Lily family, at home on deep soils, as they have fleshy long roots. Full sun, and dry conditions suit them. They have slender grassy leaves in a tuft, and rather tall branching stems of tiny white flowers. Ideal toward the back of the border, as a foil, or for contrast, and useful for cutting.

liliago. St. Bernard Lily. May grow 3 feet high, the stems not branched, and the white flowers in a spike.

liliastrum. St. Bruno Lily. Much like the preceding, but the stems are not as tall, and are slightly branched, while the flowers are more tubular.

ramosum. By some considered a form of *A. liliago*. Grows to 2 feet, much branched, and while the flowers are smaller, they are in

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great numbers. Here they flower over a two months period, and are greatly liked.

AQUILEGIA. Columbine. Again plants of the Crowfoot family, and among the finest and most showily graceful garden subjects. They are native to all types of soil, but prefer a light sandy loam, or shale, well drained, and in some cases partial shade. They are ideal plants for shade, in most cases. Protection from wind is helpful, but the best forms resist it. In the border they fit well anywhere, and the smaller sorts are fine for the rockery.

caerulea. Colorado Columbine. A long-spurred sort, with blue and white flowers. May to July.

canadensis. The little native form, with red and yellow flowers, fine in the rockery, and on dry poor soils. May.

chrysantha. Golden Columbine. Very tall sort, even 4 feet high, with large, long-spurred yellow flowers, all summer.

Long-spurred Hybrids. All the colors available in these plants are to be found in this strain, which is not so strong growing as some. A very beautiful garden plant, flowering all summer.

Long-spurred, Crimson Star. This is a selected seedling strain with bright red and white flowers.

ARABIS. Rock-Cress. Low plants, from cool sections, but usually for poor soil. Except that they like full sun, they are not choosy. Used in rockerys, and as edgings.

albida fl. pl. Double Wall Rock-Cress. Formerly listed as A. alpina, this is the correct name. The double form has attractive fragrant white flowers and makes a nice mat of gray foliage.

sundermanni. A hybrid form, with green foliage in a fine mat, and white flowers in May.

ARENARIA. Sandwort. Mat forming plants, found the world over, but mostly in cool sections, or at high altitudes. Useful for the rockery, for carpeting, or edging, on sharply drained soils, with ample moisture, or dry soils, not too hot.

grandiflora. May grow 10 inches high, a loose mat, and with large white single flowers in June, and later.

verna aurea. Makes a flat close growth more like a moss, than a plant. This sort has a bright yellow cast, and carries tiny white flowers, in summer.

ARTEMISIA. Wormwood. Most plants of this group are grown for their medicinal properties, and are unfortunately, not satisfactorily hardy here. One form is grown for its bloom.

lactiflora. Mugwort. A tall plant, often 6 feet, and best on poor soils, and dry. Useful at the back of the border, where it makes a strong clump of good foliage. In September, it is notable for its plummy white flower heads, which are delightfully fragrant.

ASCLEPIAS. Milkweed. Silkweed. Native summer flowering plants, of easy culture in any deep soil, but suffering on wet or shallow dry land. Useful in the border, and several kinds in the wild garden. While we have a number of uncommon forms, our stocks do not permit offering.

tuberosa. Butterfly-Weed. May grow to 3 feet, with rough hairy stems, each topped by an umbel of bright orange flowers, followed by the characteristic seed pods, with their silky contents. Useful for cutting. July, August.

ASTER. Starwort. Michaelmas Daisy. One of the most widely distributed plant groups. American forms are largely fall flowering, but there are attractive spring or summer types. On the whole, any well drained soil suits them, avoiding too much fertility for the stronger sorts, or indeed for all. Ranging from plants with basal tufts, and slender short scapes, to giants 8 feet tall, they fit all parts of the garden. Many are fine for cutting.

alpinus. Rock Aster. Grows to 10 inches high, with single rosy blue or violet flowers 2 inches across, in summer.

alpinus albus. White form of the preceding.

alpinus, Nancy Perry. A fine deep blue form. 50 cts. each.

alpinus, Topham Gem. A fine salmon pink, of which you'll hear more. Only a few at \$1.00 each.

alpinus, Star of Wartburg. It is hard to determine differences between A. alpinus and A. subcaeruleus, save that the latter is larger. This is a very fine blue Aster, which may belong in either group, or be a hybrid form. We have no authoritative placing.

amellus, King George. This species is one of the parents of Aster frikartii. It grows two feet high, quite stiffly erect. It flowers earlier than A. frikartii, and is very fine, especially on poor soils. The variety listed is very dark blue, and the plants are from cuttings of true to name stock not seedlings.

cordifolius. Blue Wood Aster. Grows 5 feet tall, stiffly erect stems, with large lanceolate leaves, clasping the stem. The terminal heads are filled with small lavender blue flowers. Late. Fine as a background plant, in poor soil.

frikarti, Wonder of Stafa. This hybrid between A. thomsoni and A. amellus, is very well known, now. It flowers in September, and through October, with large lovely soft blue blooms, nearly 2 inches across. The plant is bushy, fine stemmed, compact, but not rigid, and may grow 30 inches high. We list under the varietal name, above, as we have two others of the Frikart Asters, to offer in the future.

hybridus luteus. Golden Aster. Not a true Aster, as we well know, but held here, through familiarity. Grows to 3 feet, with many tiny straw-yellow flowers in branching heads, in August.

novae-angliae. New England Aster. We have the true form, with purple flowers. 4 feet high. September.

n. a. Barr's Pink. A typical New England Aster, but with semi-double rose pink flowers.

n. a. Harrington's Pink. A very fine, pure pink flowered sort.

n. a. Mount Rainier. The best white New England Aster. 35 cts. each.

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n. a. Red Cloud. Not red, but a clearer color than Barr's Pink, and deeper. Best of the bright colors. 35 cts. each.

novi-belgii, Alderman Volkes. The New York Asters are distinguished from the New England type, by the finer foliage and more branching habit. A well grown, single plant of this type may be a rounded mound four feet each way. Staking is needed to keep them erect, but they fill a place at the back of the border, covering spots left by summer bloomers. This is a rosy red form, growing not much over 2 feet high.

n. b. Beechwood Challenger. The nearest red form we have yet had.

n. b. Beechwood Ray. Reddish purple.

n. b. Blue Gown. A fine soft blue.

n. b. Charles Wilson. By many considered the best red.

n. b. Climax. An old favorite lavender sort, large and fine.

n. b. Elizabeth.

n. b. Gray Lady. Countless small flowers give a real gray effect.

n. b. Mt. Everest. The finest white, with semi-double large dead white blooms.

n. b. Olga Keith. Double, rich rose pink.

n. b. Pink Pearl. A large flowered bright pink.

n. b. Queen Mary. Soft lavender blue. Large, choice, a bit late.

n. b. White Climax. A good white, not a clear color, but it grows.

Dwarf Hybrids, Blue Bouquet. The dwarf Asters were developed in the war cemeteries in France, for use on poor dry soil. They are small, and compact, and give a tremendous display of color on the poorest, driest soils. This is the darkest blue form.

Dwarf, Countess of Dudley. Clear pink.

Dwarf, Daphne. A lovely soft pink.

Dwarf, Lady Henry Maddocks. Clear, pale pink.

Dwarf, Niobe. Very compact white.

Dwarf, Snow Sprite. Semi-double white flowers. A very fine plant.

Dwarf, Victor. Clear lavender blue.

Dwarf, Campbell's Pink. Does not belong in this section, and may be an *A. acris* form. Grows to 2 feet high, dense twiggy bushes, full of rosy pink flowers in September. Very choice.

ASTILBE. *Astilbe* or *Spirea*. These plants belong in the family of Saxifrages, and those we grow are all from Asia, though there are native forms. They are of easy culture in heavy moist soils, and can withstand wet feet, though dwarfed by too much moisture. They are very useful in the border since they have permanently good foliage, and flower over a long period. Newer forms lend themselves well for edgings, or for the rockery.

chinensis. Not over 2 feet high, with narrow white panicles. 35 cts. each.

chinensis pumila. Very dwarf, with dense spikes of rosy mauve flowers on 12 inch stems, in July and even later. 35 cts. each.

crispa, Immon. The *crispa* group are newcomers. They are very compact, the foliage densely crisped, and close to the ground. This has tiny bright purple spikes, in June. We expect to have plants in small pots, of this and the other *crispa* sorts, only.

crispa, Liliput. Pink flowers.

crispa Perkio. Rosy-purple.

crispa, Peter Pan. Bright pink.

davidii. Grows to 6 feet, the blooms rose pink in narrow panicles, that may be 2 feet long. 35 cts. each.

Hybrid, Avalanche. The common garden *Astilbes*, are all placed in this group. This grows to 30 inches, with snow white flowers. 35 cts. each.

Hybrid, Gertrude Brix. A new bright pink, approaching red, but with a white center that softens the color. Offered from small pots only.

Hybrid, Fanal. The very best red we have seen. It is not tall, perhaps at most, 2 feet high. The slender spikes are truly red, however, and very attractive. We offer from small pots only.

Hybrid, Gloria. Dense feathery plumes of brilliant pink. 35 cts. each.

Hybrid, Gloria Supreme. Brighter pink than Gloria. 35 cts. each.

Hybrid, Juno. Deep violet rose. 35 cts. each.

Hybrid, Kriemhilde. Loose, salmon-pink spikes. Strong. 35 cts. each.

Hybrid, Margaret von Rechteren. 4 feet tall, the tips of the flower spikes, drooping. Bright lilac-red. 35 cts. each.

Hybrid, Prof. von der Weilen. White form of the preceding. 35 cts. each.

Hybrid, Queen Alexandra. 30 inches tall. One of the first, and still fine. Not as bright as Gloria, but a good pink. 35 cts. each.

Hybrid, Rose Perle. Very pale pink. 35 cts. each.

Hybrid, William Reeves. Not quite so bright as Fanal, but a deep red. Quite a bit taller. Small pots only. 50 cts. each.

BAPTISIA. *False or Wild Indigo.* A group of plants of the Pea family, native to North America, on dry lands, in full sun. Any good soil grows them well. Useful as specimens or in the back of the border or wild garden. One form is commonly grown.

australis. May grow to 6 feet, but usually is about 4 feet high, a clump of many stems grey blue, and tipped with a cluster of dark blue pea-like flowers. July. Attractive in foliage after the blooms fade, and could be used in ornamental plantings of shrubs, for contrast. 35 cts. each.

BERGENIA. *Megasea.* These plants of the Saxifrage family have long been known as *Megaseas*, but are now classified as above. They have large thick rootstocks, and large ornamental foliage. The flowers are in

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- stubby spikes, above the leaves in May. They do not mind wet soil, nor full sun, here. Useful in the wet portions of the garden, or as large edgings.
- gigantea.** Probably a form of *B. cordifolium*. Grows to 20 inches high, the large leaves a bright red-purple, and the flowers of bright pink. 35 cts. each.
- ligulata rosea.** Less tall, but otherwise similar, with attractive foliage and rosy pink flowers, in good spikes. From the Himalayas. 35 cts. each.
- Hybrid, Distinction.** Noted for size, and the greater height of its flower stems. 35 cts. each.
- CALTHA. Marsh-Marigold.** Again plants of the Crowfoot family, familiar to all who know wet boggy New England meadows, for their yellow splash of early spring color. Of value for foliage, as well, since they grow in wet soils, and thrive in spots in the garden where other plants fail for that reason.
- palustris.** The common form, single bright yellow blooms.
- palustris flore pleno.** A very double flowered sort, reminding one of a double *Ranunculus*. 50 cts. each.
- CAMASSIA. Camass or Quamash.** American bulbous plants of the lily family, with tall spikes of small flowers above a clump of grassy basal leaves. They are native to moist soils, but will thrive in any good deep loam. Plant in groups, and quite deeply, and do not disturb. Flowering in early spring, they bring blue to the borders when wanted, and are generally useful there, and should be more planted.
- leichtlini.** A western Coast form, with stems to 3 feet, usually soft blue. May.
- leichtlini, White and Cream.** Light colored forms of the preceding.
- quamash.** The Californian form of the eastern *C. esculenta*. Not so tall as *C. leichtlini*, it is taller than the common form, and darker blue than either. Makes fine clumps.
- CAMPANULA. Bellflower.** An extremely large group of plants, from all over the northern hemisphere, and containing some of our finest garden subjects. Not usually of difficult culture, they require mainly a well-drained, cool soil, not acid, nor yet alkaline. Avoid soils on which water stands at any time, but damp, well drained soils, sometimes produce surprising results. Their use in the garden may start with the background plants for the border, through lower stages to the front, and then to the rockery. Some, like the Canterbury Bells, are used for bedding, for show.
- caespitosa bellardi miranda.** We are giving this sort all its names, for we choose to disagree with the classification that places it as identical with *caespitosa*. It is smaller, a lighter blue, and a better plant. One of the finest carpeting sorts for the rockery, or for an edging for the border. Tubby light blue bells, over miniature round foliage, on 2 inch or 3 inch stems, for a long period in summer.
- carpatia.** Carpathian Harebell. Foot wide tufts of good foliage, and large open blue bells, for two months.
- carpatia alba.** White form of the preceding, flowers June to August.
- carpatia, Elegant.** A pleasing pale blue of dwarf habit. 50 cts. each.
- carpatia, Princess.** Beautiful medium blue, very large. 50 cts. each.
- carpatia, Queen of Somerville.** Pale mauve blooms, really immense, with six flower lobes. 50 cts. each.
- carpatia, Riverslea.** Large clear violet blue flowers. This, and the preceding are true to name, not seedlings. 25 cts. each.
- medium. Canterbury Bells.** We grow them in singles only, and in the four colors: Blue, Lavender, Rose, and White.
- persicifolia. Peachbells.** One of the most attractive types, and truly perennial. The stems are often 30 inches high, and the large single flowers make a spike a foot or more long, over a period of a month, in June and July. This is the type, single lavender blue.
- persicifolia alba.** The white flowered form of Peachbells.
- persicifolia, Blue Spire.** A form, originating here, with partly doubled flowers of a deep lavender blue, on 2 foot stems, erect and strong, and with many side shoots, each tipped with a bloom, and getting shorter at the top, so that the effect is spire-like.
- persicifolia, Double Blue.** A very double form of the common Peachbells.
- persicifolia, Double White.** Same, in white.
- persicifolia, Summer Skies.** This form also originated here, and is entirely different from others, in that it has a collar about the flower, giving a "Cup-and-Saucer" effect. The color is white, suffused with blue, the whole the soft blue of June skies. Scarce, as the demand has always exceeded supply, since it was sent out. 50 cts. each.
- rotundifolia olympica.** This came with plants of Cassiope, that are long since dead. It is the finest Harebell we have seen, tall and strong, and flowering all summer. Others have noted that these plants from the Olympic Mts. of Washington are the finest type.
- poscharskyana.** A trailing plant, to 30 inches long and a foot high, with grey-blue starry flowers, all summer, if kept from seeding. Really fine, for rockery, or border front.
- CASSIA. Senna.** Only one species is commonly grown of all this large group of plants useful medicinally. It is a native sort, not too particular as to soil, if not wet, and of great garden value for background, or for planting before shrubs, or even in foundation groups.
- marilandica.** To 4 feet high, yellow-green stems, with compound leaves, and a terminal spike of yellow pea-like flowers, followed by long slender pods.
- CENTAUREA. Cornflowers.** Many popular plants are included in this group, many useful in the hardy border. They are generally coarse plants, with large and brightly colored flowers, followed by well packed seed heads, that are favored food of the Goldfinch. Any well drained soil suits, and they can give much color to the border.

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dealbata. To 2 feet tall, with strong stems and coarse foliage, and attractive rose and white flowers, all summer.

CHRYSANTHEMUM. Too well known and too diverse a family to need general description.

leucanthemum, White Swan. This is a double form of the common field Daisy and is surprisingly attractive, and no more weedy than the Shastas, in fact, not so coarse growing.

maximum, White Quilled. (Shasta Daisy.) A very good large strain, partly doubled.

maximum, Esther Reid. The finest double Shasta Daisy grown. We have wintered the plant from spring setting, but if growth continues late in fall, under favorable conditions, they are often lost. Stock is very scarce, and we offer subject to supply, at 50 cts. each.

rubellum. To our mind, a fine plant for the northern garden, and one that is destined to be of great value in breeding earlier hardy 'Mums. This has single, pink, daisy-like flowers, on 2 foot stems, in late August and through September.

rubellum, Clara Curtis. An improved form, with brighter colored single flowers. Small pots, only.

FALL-FLOWERING MUMS. Of all the Hardy Chrysanthemums which we have grown here, or observed in other places, the following are most satisfactory and hardy. The Cushion sorts, and Amelia, are the well known Azaleamum types, growing not over 18 inches tall, and spreading to make a large mound, that is covered with blossoms. All are hardy, with moderate care. The other two are introductions of the Department of Agriculture, and were seen by us already fading on October 1, 1940. They are practically sure to flower in September, are reputedly hardy, and are very attractive in flower.

Algonquin. Large, double, brilliant yellow sort, growing about 2 feet tall.

Amelia (Pink Cushion, or Azaleamum). Pink, varying to almost white, or to deeper rose, on different soils. Perfectly hardy.

Golden Cushion. A very free flowering, double, golden yellow.

King Cushion. Coppery bronze and red, which as it ages, has shades of rose.

Queen Cushion. White, tinted lavender. Fully double.

All the above, from pots, at regular prices. One of each, 5 in all, for \$1.00.

CIMICIFUGA. Bugbane. Tall plants, from rich woodland, where they thrive in partial shade and slightly moist soil. Foliage is always good, and they ornament the wild garden, or the shaded border. We have used them in full sun, as a foundation group.

racemosa. A native form, sometimes 8 feet high, the tall spike with its drooping white plume, appearing in July and August. 35 cts. each.

CLEMATIS. Clematis. Virgins Bower. This group of the great Crowfoot family, affords much contrast. Some are vines, others quite dwarfed. Some have gaily colored large blooms, others tiny white ones. All have feathery seed heads. Among them are some fine plants for the hardy border, not well

known, though they should be, for they grow readily in any light well drained soil. Of the sorts we list, all are strong growing, though none vines. They are for the border, or for specimen planting, or perhaps for the front of shrubs.

fremonti. Grows only 18 inches high, with stiff erect stems, and leathery leaves. The dark blue bells are hidden in part by the foliage, but may be seen as may the feathery seed heads. Sells well to all who see it flowering. June. 50 cts. each.

Hybrid, Campanile. One of a group of Clematis, sent out by Lemoine, and mostly unknown in gardens. They make compact clumps, to three or four feet, with many stems, filled toward the tips with blue flowers, opening to show lighter stamens. Useful for their color, and the season at which they flower, which is August and later. This has large dark blue bells. \$1.00 each.

Hybrid, Cote d'Azur. Similar, but with softer blue flowers. \$1.00 each.

Hybrid, Oiseau Bleu. The "Blue Bird" is a fitting name. \$1.00 each.

recta. Almost a vine, and needing support, this is most attractive when trailed over a stump, or wall, though it grows to about 3 feet at most. Large fragrant flat white flowers, in profusion, for a long period in summer and attractive seed heads. 35 cts. each.

COLCHICUM. Autumn-Crocus. Large bulbs, of the Lily family, to be planted where they are to stay undisturbed, in any light loamy soil. They will usually persist for years and increase, giving much pleasure when the large blooms appear magically in fall from the bare ground. Again in spring they interest, for many have wondered at the seed pods, in a clump of coarse green leaves, that seem to have come without flowers, forgetting the blooms of the fall before.

autumnale. Flowers purple, 2 inches or more across, rising 4 inches above the ground on long tubes, without stems. 35 cts. each.

autumnale album. White form of the type. 50 cts. each.

autumnale major. A larger and stronger form, with deep purple red flowers. 50 cts. each. (All the above, dried bulbs, from July to September.)

CONVALLARIA. Lily-of-the-Valley. One doesn't need to describe this plant. It is a native of America, as well as Europe and Asia, and grows in any good soil, particularly if partly shaded. Its use for forcing has created a great demand for it. There are several forms not well known, however, of which we have a few.

majalis. The common type. This year we have divided them, and offer a single bud, or pip, tied in bundles. This is the best way to establish a bed. Space each pip, six inches apart, at least. 10 for 50 cts.; 25 for \$1.00.

majalis flore pleno. A strong growing sort, with an extra set of petals in the bell. Each pip, 25 cts.

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majalis rosea. Pink bells are a bit of a change from the clear white. Each pip, 10 cts.

COREOPSIS. Tickseed. The entire group are easily grown in any good garden loam, in full sun, and their only enemy is winter wet, which tends to rot the crowns. The large yellow daisies of the common variety appear all summer, and they are among the best border subjects.

lanceolata. To 2 feet high, the single flowers 2 inches or more across.

lanceolata Golden Giant. An improved form with larger and brighter flowers.

CORYDALIS. Allied to the Bleedinghearts, the plants of this group are of easy culture in any good garden soil not wet. They may suffer from too hot and dry conditions in summer, and further south and are well planted at the north of a large plant or shrub. Mostly rockery plants, or for the front of the border.

bulbosa. An attractive little bulbous plant, reminding one of a Dutchman's Breeches with rosy purple flowers. It is hardy, and permanent, and forces very readily, in pots in winter. Dormant bulbs, July and later, 3 for 50 cts.; 10 for \$1.50; 100 for \$12.00.

nobilis. A deep rooted sort, starting early in spring, the flowers in dangling clusters at the top of 9 inch stems and foliage. White, tipped yellow, and with a purple spot, they are oddly attractive. Foliage disappears after flowering. \$1.00 each.

CROCUS. Meadow Saffron. These are the fall-flowering Crocus, like the spring types, save that the flowers appear in September and October. Not at all plentiful, last year, we depend on small beds of each sort in our grounds, and offer for delivery when dormant, in late summer, only.

sativus. Lilac flowers, 2 inches long.

speciosus. Lilac tinged purple.

zonatus. Rose-lilac, spotted orange.

DELPHINIUM. Larkspur. Much-loved plants of the north temperate zone, including a few that are not too hardy. Most of the garden forms are of easy culture in full sun, and in any good soil, not too wet. Cool heavy soils produce the finest spikes of bloom. Their place in the garden cannot be defined. Mass them, use them for background, or place the lower sorts throughout the border for color mass, and they always please.

belladonna. The best pale blue form, with fine spikes to four and five feet tall.

chinensis. Bouquet Larkspur. Grows to 3 feet, with a number of stems rather than one single spike, or else a much branched spray of airy blue flowers.

chinensis alba. White form of the preceding.

chinensis cinerea. Low and with many stems, making a great mass of fine blue flowers, just above the foliage.

Hybrid, Moerheimi. The first pure white Larkspur, and still very fine. It never seeds. The first spikes are tall, often 6 feet, and if cut back, a great many shorter ones develop, to flower in fall. \$1.00 each.

Hybrid, Shelburne Strain. These are divisions from a selected group of plants that had

flowered and been carefully rogued of all poor plants. There are many whites, and all shades are represented. The growth is close and compact, to perhaps 5 feet at most. 35 cts. each; 10 for \$3.00; 100 for \$25.00.

Hybrid, V. & R. Pacific Type. A very fine seedling strain, with extremely long spikes, and large individual florets, in a wide range of shades.

Hybrid, Pink Sensation. The only pink of real brightness. Grows to three or four feet, with many stems, on the order of belladonna, \$1.25 each.

DIANTHUS. Garden Pinks. Grown and loved for their bright and fragrant flowers. The culture is simple, and about the only advice, other than 'well-drained soil,' is—they like lime. In the garden, they are for massing in the front of the border, for bedding, for the rockery, and in almost all cases, for cutting.

barbatus, Dwarf Mixed. These are Sweet Williams, but oh, so different. The growth is usually less than 8 inches high, the plants compact little mounds each stem topped with its cluster of bright colored flowers. The blooms appear in June, and continue for a month or more. Colors run riot, and if you have an edging to make, or a display bed to fill, try these. 25 cts. each; but 10 or more at 15 cts. each.

barbatus, Holborn Glory. A fine mixed strain of the taller Sweet Williams.

freyni. Compact grey foliaged sort, not over 6 inches high, with many bright pink flowers in June.

liboschitzianus. Much like the preceding, but a bit taller, and very profuse blooming. Fine for rockery.

neglectus. We have a fine lot of this rare sort, noted for the size and bright salmon pink color of its blooms. The tiny foliage is but an inch or two high, dark green, and compact. Give it a poor stony soil, well drained, and a bit of stone chip on the soil, to keep it cool. 35 cts. each.

petraeus. Compact plant, like freyni, but with more glaucous foliage. Our form has bright pink flowers

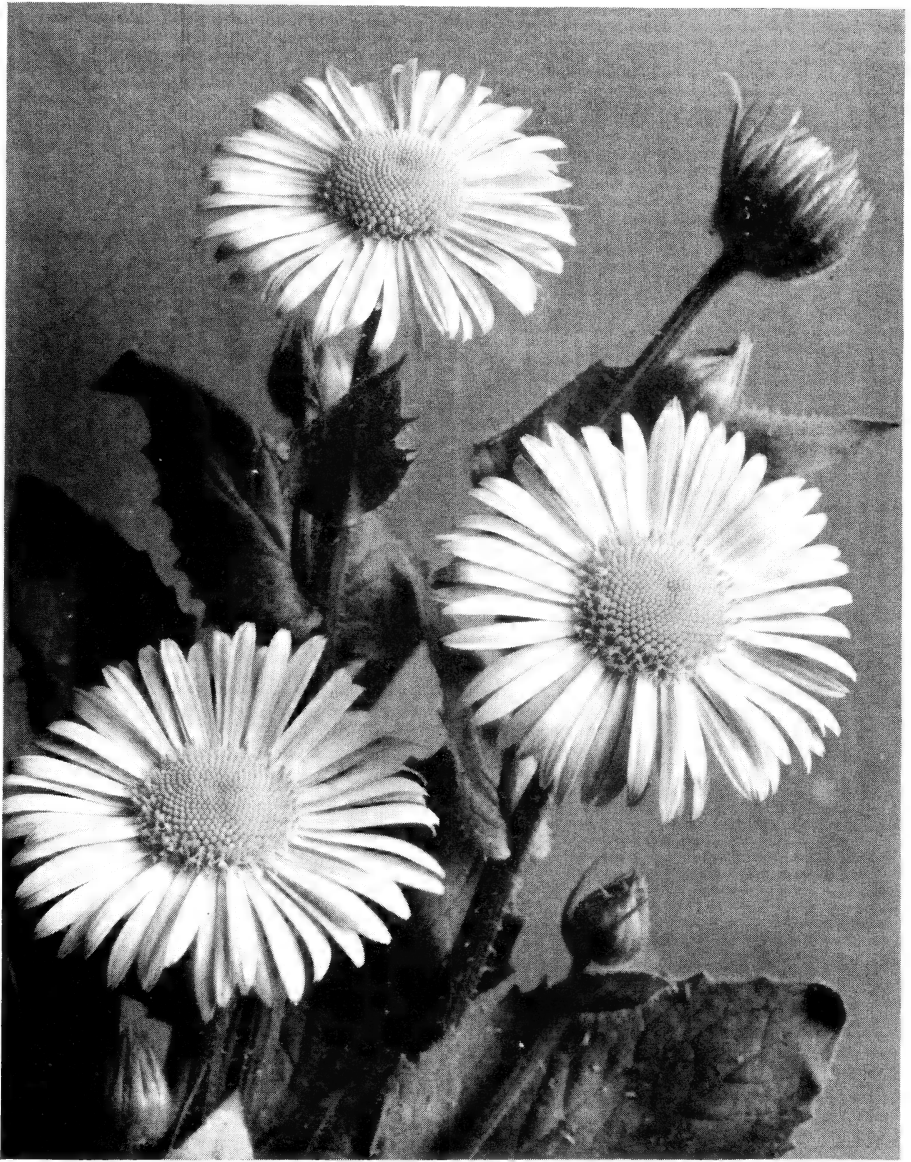
plumarius. Grass Pink. True plumarius can scarcely be had, and this is a mixture of many forms and types, with vari-colored blooms, but with the delightful fragrance.

winteri, Meg Gardner. Fine plumarius type plants, with large flowers over a long period. Quite tall, erect habit. Blooms are white, with crimson eye.

winteri, Mrs. Back. Similar, but less erect.

DICENTRA. Including such old friends as Bleeding-Heart, and Squirrel-Corn, this is a well known group, all of simple culture in light fertile soil. It is well to be sure of a cool root run however, by north-side planting, a mulch or light shade. Bleeding-Heart may well have a bit of extra water as long as it stays green, to keep it flowering. Many of these are best in the rockery or wild garden but we often plant the Plumy sort in exposed beds, where it blooms all summer. And Bleeding-Heart is fine on the north side of a house, or under fruit trees, in the garden.

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DORONICUM PLANTIGINEUM EXCELSUM

Doronicum or *Leopards-Bane*, are spring flowering yellow daisies. In some way, they were omitted from this list. *D. caucasicum* is the earliest; this one is the largest; and *D. cordifolium* is a compact plant, little over a foot high, with the flowers in a branching head. The first two, cut nicely, the last is an ideal border or rockery plant. Regular prices.

formosa. Ours is the true sort, affirmed anew by a visiting authority, last summer. It is a bit taller than *D. examia*, has light green foliage and the rose-purple flowers are produced all summer.

spectabilis. **Bleeding-Heart.** Tall arching stems, with light green foliage, tipped by pendant rosy-red and white flowers. In addition to our usual grade, at regular prices, we have some extra heavy crowns, at 50 cts. each.

spectabilis alba. The true white form, of which we now have a moderate number of roots. We do not offer for spring 1941 delivery, but promise to send them out in order as received, as soon as available. \$1.00 each.

See also under Native Plants.

DICTAMUS. **Gas-Plant.** **Fraxinella.** Dittany and Burning-Bush are other names for these plants, which are at their best on rich heavy soil, of considerable depth, as the roots go deeply. They are slow to become established, but long-lived and permanent. Useful both for the foliage which is dark green and attractive, and for the flowers and the richly colored seed pods, particularly on the red sort. Have you ever tried to light the gas from these plants? When in bloom, pick a warm still evening, the air close. Hold a lighted match under the lowest flower of the raceme, and if conditions are right, it will ignite, and each bloom above will also flash briefly.

albus. This is the type, with white flowers. 35 cts. each.

albus rubra. The red flowered form is the more showy plant, we think.

DIGITALIS. **Foxglove.** While there are a number of truly perennial Foxgloves, the greatest interest in the family is in the biennial *D. purpurea gloxinaeflora*, which is the correct name of the common form. It is not at all hard to grow, and repays the trouble needed to carry it over winter, by its tall spikes of showy pendant bells. Any garden soil suits it. Ours is the Giant Shirley Strain, noted for its wide range of colors.

DODECATHEON. **Shooting-Star.** **American Cowslip.** An entirely North American group of plants, from woods, prairies and mountains, thriving in well drained cool soils, or in partial shade. They mostly lose their foliage in summer, and at this time, require quite dry conditions. For the wild garden, and the rockery, but fine enough to warrant careful placing, en masse, in the front of the border.

meadia. The most easily grown form, with a cluster of flat green leaves to 6 inches long. The bare stems rise to at least a foot, and are crowned with an umbel of nodding, cyclamen-like flowers, usually white, but sometimes in quite bright pink. Ours are grown from seed of selected pink forms.

DRABA. A large and varied group of plants of the Mustard family. Those most grown for rockery use, are tufted sorts, making a moss-like mat, crowned in spring and early summer, with short stemmed yellow flowers, that hide the foliage. Native to cool uplands, they tend to die out at the center in hot

weather. Place in slight shade, or on a slope, and give slight extra moisture, at night.

aizoides. Answers to the above description. 4 inches high.

athoa. Not listed under this name. It is like the preceding, but is brighter yellow.

bertolonii. This sort shows the least dying out of foliage in summer, of any we have. Like the others.

cuspidata. Densely tufted sort, with dark green foliage.

DRYAS. Evergreen creeping plants of the Rose family. They are native to cold north woods, and to mountain tops, and like an exposed spot, with ample moisture but well drained soil, or if in warm exposure, a bit of shade is needed. Here we grow them in full sun, in dry sandy loam, but the roots go deeply to reach sufficient moisture. They are wonderful rockery plants, and at home if properly placed, in the wild garden.

sundermanni. A supposed hybrid form, most easily grown, and certainly more beautiful than the others. The pointed buds are faintly yellow, like tiny roses. They open white flowers, an inch across, and are followed by feathery seed heads. 50 cts. each.

ECHINACEA. **Coneflower.** A coarse North American native group making attractive clumps of strong stems, with rather showy flower heads for the back of the border, or for the wild garden. Not particular as to soil, but prefers a dry spot. Much improved forms are becoming available.

purpurea. **Purple Coneflower.** This has 5 foot stems, and the flowers are about 3 inches across, with a prominent black disk, surrounded by the purple rays. Ours is a selected form of the type.

purpurea, The King. A new sort, with even larger and more brightly colored blooms, quite worthwhile. 35 cts. each.

ECHINOPS. **Globe Thistle.** Mostly confined, in gardens, to one form, this is a large group of plants. They are not particular as to soil, but prefer dry conditions, in winter. Useful as specimen clumps, or for bold backgrounds in the border.

ritro. Our form has very deep blue heads of globe like blooms, yet grows not over 4 feet tall. Whether correctly placed botanically, we cannot say, but it is a splendid garden sort, not too large.

ELSOLTZIA. Members of the Mint family, liking a fully sunny spot, and a deep well drained soil. They are grown for the fragrant spikes of blue or lilac flowers, and are used at the back of the border, or as specimens, in the front of shrubs.

farquhari. Not placed botanically, but probably a smaller form of *E. stauntoni*. Partly shrubby, but often killing to the ground, it flowers on new growth, with lilac-purple flowers in a one sided spike, late in summer. 35 cts. each.

ELYMUS. **Lyme-Grass.** **Wild Rye.** Useful where a strong clump of foliage is wanted in an ungainly corner, this strong growing grass is also fine for cutting, to use in bou-

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quets. It prefers a dry sandy soil, and to be let alone.

glaucous. Blue Lyme-Grass. Grey blue drooping leaves, a foot long, hang from sturdy stalks 5 feet high, topped with feathery 8-inch spikes of seed.

EPILOBIUM. Fire-Weed. Willow-Herb. Any-one wishing to cover waste land should consider this plant, which gets one common name from its liking for burned over woodland. Dry poor soil, in full sun, suits it but it is a useful garden subject as well, flowering over a long period.

angustifolium. May grow 8 feet high, but is usually about 4 feet. The slender leaves clasp the stem, and resemble Willow foliage. The purple flowers are in long terminal racemes, in June to August.

EPIEDIUM. Grown particularly for their foliage, these plants do have dainty flowers in varied colors. They are all from the north temperate zone, and quite hardy. A bit of shade is helpful, in fact it is for their use in shade that they are most favored. Any good soil will do, though too wet a place may result in dwarfed growth.

alpinum rubrum. About 1 foot high, the many dainty light green leaves, red margined. The flowers are red, and yellow. 35 cts. each.

macranthum lilacinum. Not so tall, the leaves three parted, instead of two, as in the preceding. More showy flowers, lilac and white. 35 cts. each.

ERIGERON. Fleabane. Plants from all the world, quite closely related to the Asters, and including several roadside weeds. We have neglected them, but in England they are popular, and as they like any average soil, and flower for a long period in summer, they should be more used in the border.

Merstham Glory. A garden form, growing 30 inches high, but rather sprawly, the flowers at the tips of the stems, in large heads. They are a delightful soft fluffy lavender, with a golden center and open over a long period. 35 cts. each.

ERIOPHYLLUM. Like the preceding, an Aster relative, with sprawly foliage, thriving in full sun, and on dry soil, and flowering over a long period, from June to August. They cut well, and fit the front of the border.

caespitosum. Oregon Sunshine. Bright single yellow daisies, on six inch stems, above the sprawly grey-green leaves.

ERYNGIUM. Eryngo. Sea Holly. For sunny, light rich soil, these plants are delightful. The basal foliage is long and lush looking. The stems to several feet high are grey, shaded blue, in varying degree. The flower heads are surrounded by stiff collar like bracts, and both are well shaded blue. They may be cut, and they make good mid-border plants.

planum, The Jewel. A selected form, stems very bright blue tinged. 50 cts. each.

ERYTHRONIUM. Adder's-Tongue. Trout-Lily. With few exceptions, all are natives of North America. They are bulbous plants of open woodland, useful in similar locations, for

naturalizing, or for portions of the rockery. Since they die down soon after flowering, it is possible to plant them among other things, and enjoy blooms in early spring, and again later, in the same area. All are tiny bulbs, dormant in midsummer, when they are sent out.

californicum. Mixed, yellow cream and white. 10 for 65 cts.; 100 for \$5.00.

revolutum. Mixed, rose, pink, white and lavender. 10 for \$1.00; 100 for \$9.00.

EUPHORBIA. Spurge. This group includes the showy Poinsettia, and in the family are plants that produce rubber. The milky juice is characteristic, and in most the flowers are small, but are surrounded by bright colored bracts. The soil requirements of the hardy forms are not difficult, any warm sandy loam suits, and heavier soils if well drained.

myrsinites. Fleshy stems, to a foot or more long, with blue green leaves and at the tip a yellow flower head, in midsummer. For the rockery.

polychroma. More erect, with slender red stained stems, soon makes a large clump, a foot across. The yellow terminal bracts and flowers are very showy, in May, for the border, or rockery.

FILIPENDULA. Meadowsweet. Dropwort. Mostly large herbs, growing very tall and with terminal panicles of white or colored flowers. Useful in the border, and one form in the rockery and not at all choosy as to soils.

hexapetala. Tuberous roots, fernlike foliage in a tight rosette, and a stem to 3 feet, topped with a tight cluster of tiny white flowers.

hexapetala flore pleno. The double flowered form has very attractive fluffy flower heads, and doesn't grow much over a foot tall.

ulmaria. Queen-of-the-Meadow. Formerly called Spirea ulmaria. Rather broad leaves, somewhat divided, and stems to 6 feet high, topped with a large terminal panicle of white flowers.

FRAGARIA. Strawberry. These do not need description. They are all plants of cool uplands, thrive in almost any soil, and have a distinct place in the garden,—in more ways than is common!

vesca alba. The Alpine Strawberry makes compact clumps, to 1 foot high, runners little or not at all. The flowers are hidden in the foliage, but the plant makes a good edging, with its clean foliage. The white fruits are produced almost all summer, and are deliciously different when fully ripe.

vesca, Baron Solemacher. This much improved form is derived from the preceding form, and has bright red, very large and delicious fruits, all summer. It too makes a fine edging or rockery plant.

GAILLARDIA. Native Americans. The Gaillardias grow best in light, open, well-drained soil, and full sunlight. They are fine for the border, or for massed bedding, for their showy flowers are produced from June to cold weather.

aristata. Grows to 3 feet tall, with showy red and yellow daisies, often 3 inches across.

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GEUM, FIRE OPAL

Characteristic form of the flowers of all the new Geums. They offer as well, vivid color all summer, and are hardy and of easy culture.

GERANIUM. Not the plant so well known, but hardy herbs from all over the world, some weedy, others difficult to grow, but all showy. Generally any light soil grows them well. They flower best in full sun. Most are rockery subjects, and the stronger forms are fine in the border.

maculatum. May grow to 2 feet high, a thick mass of foliage, with bright rosy-purple flowers, single, and 1 inch or more across, scattering all summer.

pylzowianum. For carpeting dry poor areas, in full sun, this is a winner. Its roots are tiny bulbs, and the thin stems are but a few inches high, topped with inch wide purple flowers. In fertile soil, this grows wildly and doesn't flower. Starve it, and it is ideal cover. 15 cts. each; 10 for \$1.00.

sanguineum lancastriense. Less than a foot high, much divided leaflets, and large light-colored flowers, flecked purple, all summer.

GEUM. Avens. Members of the Rose family, common throughout the world, mostly in cool areas, these include some very showy herbs. Mostly of easy culture in any soil, not absolutely wet. Some are trailing, others make huge clumps to three feet tall. Those most grown in gardens are ideal border subjects, and may be used as edgings, for they have fine foliage.

borisii. A supposed hybrid, to a foot of height, with bright orange red, single blooms, in June.

heldreichi splendens. More compact than the preceding, with the same bright orange flowers, over a long period.

nivale, Leonards variety. May grow 3 feet, but the foliage only about half that height, the slender stems topped by nodding purplish flowers, an inch across. May have some doubled flowers.

Low Orange. Not placed botanically, this came years ago from Perry in England, under the above name. It is about a foot high, and flowers profusely for a long period in June. The single blossoms are an inch across, a clear yellow orange. Excellent foliage.

Hybrid, Fire Opal. These new Geums are much like the older Mrs. Bradshaw, but are hardy, which that never was. They make fine large clumps of foliage, and above it, on 2 foot stems, dangle the double, crinkled flowers, often three inches across, are a vivid orange scarlet, and are produced from May to October. 35 cts. each.

Hybrid Princess Juliana. Like the preceding, with rich orange flowers, all summer. 50 cts. each.

Hybrid, Prince of Orange. Like the others, but more nearly orange yellow. Less plentiful. 50 cts. each.

GYPSOPHILA. It is hard to believe that these plants are related to the Carnation, but it is true, and they have the family like for a limy soil, and too a deep one, for all have roots that extend for a long distance downward. We have actually followed the roots of *G. paniculata*, six feet in mellow loam, and they still went on down. Useful in the border, for their airy grace, and for cutting, for the same

reason, there are also fine rockery forms, as well.

Bristol Fairy. Our plants of this finest of double Baby's-Breath are grown from cuttings. We believe they last longer. Strong one year old plants 35 cts. each; 10 for \$3.00.

repens bodgeri. A form of the prostrate repens, with double pink flowers. It grows to a foot high, and spreads to make a low mound. Blooms all summer.

repens fratisensis. A single pink flowered form, making a very thick close mat of foliage, and admirable for carpeting in the rockery.

repens, Rosy Veil. Quite the brightest colored, double form of repens, and a bit taller than bodgeri. The stems are long enough to cut for small bouquets.

HELENIUM. Sneezeweed. Native American plants, the ones we are concerned with, growing wild from Quebec to Arizona. They like any well drained soil, in full sun. While rather tall, they make good background plants, and if kept pinched back until midsummer, they may be kept quite low. For a colorful display when massed, they are equalled only by Mums and Asters.

autumnale superbum. The type is a tall yellow flowered sort, with a darker eye. This is brighter, and grows to 5 feet at most.

autumnale, Chipperfield Orange. A tall form, to 6 feet, with flowers of a distinct orange cast.

autumnale rubrum. Deep brick red, to about 4 feet.

autumnale Riverton Beauty. Yellow, with a dark center disk. 5 feet.

autumnale Riverton Gem. Deep rich bronzy red. 5 feet.

HELIANTHEMUM. Sun-Rose. Almost woody stemmed plants, of America and Europe, from dry exposed limestone soils, and liking that location in the garden, which places them in the rockery. They flower in midsummer, for a long period, in many shades of red, yellow, pink and white. Protection is necessary in the north, not to avoid cold, so much as to avoid the burning effect of winter sun. For our purposes all the following are of hybrid origin.

Apricot. Strong growing form, with soft pink flowers.

Ben Nevis. A fine yellow, with a rusty crimson central ring.

Brunette. Compact sort, with burnt-orange flowers, the centers of which are rusty-red.

Boule de Feu. Compact small sort, with very doubled bright red flowers.

Burnt Orange. Glossy foliage.

Gold Nugget. Very dwarf, prostrate and compact sort with small glossy leaves, and golden yellow flowers.

Lemon. Strong growing, with soft lemon yellow flowers.

HELIANTHUS. Sunflower. Tall strong American plants for the most part, this one is found commonly, throughout the country. It likes any soil and while a bit coarse, it provides a great display of flowers, over a long period in summer.

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multiflorus flore pleno. A double form of the Thinleaf Sunflower which grows to about 5 feet, the bright yellow flowers about 3 inches across.

HELONIAS. Swamp-Pink. A plant of bogs, from New Jersey to North Carolina. However, it will grow in cultivation, in a deep cool soil, partly shaded, and quite dry. Properly located for soil, it makes a fine plant in the border, and of course in the wild garden. It may also be used in bog gardening.

bullata. Grows to 30 inches high, from a clump of grassy basal leaves, the bare, hollow scape topped by 3 to 6 inches of pink or purplish flowers in May and June. 35 cts. each; 10 for \$3.00.

HEMEROCALLIS. Day-Lily. A large group of plants of the Lily family, all natives of Asia. They are not particular as to soil, though too much water is bad, but they will grow beside ponds, in partial shade, and in full sun on the driest ground, with equal abandon. Soon making large clumps, they do not spread themselves all over, and they are fine material for the border, or for massing. Almost all of the long list of kinds offered, must be considered as hybrids.

Ajax. Deep orange apricot, flowering in June. \$1.00 each.

Amaryllis. Large golden yellow, deeper in throat. Lovely, with its recurving petals. July. 50 cts. each; 10 for \$4.00.

Anna Betscher. Deep orange, touched bronze. July and August. 50 cts. each.

Aztec Gold. Glistening golden orange, on tall well-branched stalks. A larger finer Radiant. July and August. \$3.00 each.

Bagdad. Rich brown and red. June and July. \$1.50 each.

Bay State. Large deep yellow, petals fluted and waved. July and August. 50 cts. each.

Bobette. Not allowed to flower, to force increase. No description is available to us. \$3.00 each.

Calypso. Large clear lemon yellow. Night blooming. July. 25 cts. each; 10 for \$2.00.

Cinnabar. Cadmium yellow, sprinkled rose brown. July. \$1.00 each.

Cissie Giuseppe. Deep coppery red, pale yellow throat. July. \$1.00 each.

Cressida. Deep orange, with a reddish band on petals. July and August. 50 cts. each.

Curly Pate. Soft yellow, tall. Flowers small, but petals curled. Charming. \$3.00 each.

D. D. Wyman. Golden yellow, faint tawny splash on petals. July. 50 cts. each.

E. A. Bowles. Pale orange segments, down the center of each a strip of bright red-orange. \$1.00 each.

Flavina. Bright lemon yellow, 18 inches high, in June. 50 cts. each.

Fulva maculata. Soft yellow and burnished copper. July. 25 cts. each; 10 for \$2.00.

Gem. Rich deep orange yellow, 3 feet. July. 50 cts. each.

George Yeld. Large open flowers of rich orange and orange scarlet. July. 75 cts. each.

Golconda. Star shaped, chrome yellow flowers. July. 50 cts. each.

Golden Bell. Soft apricot yellow, fluted petals. July. 35 cts. each.

Gold Dust. Empire yellow. 2 feet. June. 25 cts. each; 10 for \$2.00.

Golden Dream. Deep golden yellow, 3 feet. July. \$1.00 each.

Golden Empress. Very sturdy and erect, to 6 feet, a stately imposing sort, the large flowers a soft gold. July and August. \$2.00 each.

Goldeni. A smooth deep orange or golden yellow. One of the best of the Betscher varieties. July and August. 25 cts. each; 10 for \$2.00.

Gracilis. Dainty lemon yellow sort. 18 inches tall. Late May. 35 cts. each.

Gypsy. Orange yellow, overlaid reddish bronze. Late July and August. 50 cts. each.

Harvest Moon. Slender graceful petals of orange sherbet. July. \$1.50 each.

Highboy. Pale yellow, open starlike flowers, on tall stems. August. \$1.00 each.

Hippeastrum. Fragrant, starlike flowers of lemon yellow. 3 feet. July. 50 cts. each.

Hyperion. Large waxy firm flowers of soft canary yellow. July. \$1.00 each.

Imperator. Red orange, lined with sulfur. 3 feet. July. \$3.00 each.

Iris Perry. Glistening orange, overlaid bronze. July to September. \$1.50 each.

J. A. Crawford. Fine apricot yellow. 4 feet. July. 50 cts. each.

J. R. Mann. A frosted flower of buff and yellow. All July and August. 50 cts. each.

Lemona. Lemon yellow, large and fine. 3½ feet. July. 35 cts. each.

Lovett's Lemon. A fine large late soft yellow. 50 cts. each.

Mandarin. Tall with bell-shaped bright yellow flowers. August. \$1.50 each.

Marcus. Apricot, dusted with soft bronze. July. \$2.50 each.

Margaret Perry. Brilliant rose-red and buff-orange. July and September. \$1.00 each.

Mary Stoker. Reddish brown, shaded crimson bronze. \$3.50 each.

Middendorfi. A true, even, pleasing yellow. June. 35 cts. each.

Mikado. Orange, with dark, red-purple blotch. July. \$1.00 each.

Modesty. Large pale yellow self. July. \$1.50 each.

Mrs. A. H. Austin. Large deep golden yellow. Especially fine. July and August. 50 cts. each.

Mrs. W. H. Wyman. Pale glistening yellow. August and September. 35 cts. each; 10 for \$3.00.

Olif. True yellow. A large and good sort. \$1.00 each.

Patricia. Clear even pale yellow. Fragrant. July. \$3.00 each.

Peach Blow. Large open flowers of yellow, brushed deep coral pink. We like this very much. July and August. \$2.00 each.

Radiant. Clear pure orange. 4 feet. July. 35 cts. each; 10 for \$3.00.

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HEMEROCALLIS, CALYPSO

Its fine soft yellow flowers are very fragrant, and open in the evening, but last till next midday, for nearly six weeks, from July on.

Rosalind. (*Fulva rosea*). The nearest to a clear pink that we yet have. Very lovely, and still scarce. \$4.00 each.

Royal. A rich golden yellow of splendid texture. Fragrant. June and July. 50 cts. each.

Sieboldi. Rich yellow. 3 feet. May and June. 35 cts. each.

Sir Michael Foster. Large apricot yellow flowers, with ruffled petals. June and July. 50 cts. each.

Sir William. Rich brown red, with a yellow midrib. July and August. \$1.00 each.

Sonny. Pale yellow flowers of unusual substance. July and August. \$4.00 each.

Sovereign. Orange yellow, the outside two-toned. June. 25 cts. each; 10 for \$2.00.

Sunkist. Deep soft rose, lightly flushed bronze. July and August. \$1.00 each.

Sunny West. Pale canary yellow. Tall, very late. \$2.00 each.

Sunset. Crimson copper, shading to soft copper rose. July and August. \$1.00 each.

Thunbergi. A species, much like the old Lemon Lily, but flowers in August. 50 cts. each.

Tupper Hill. We have finally named our "Unnamed" variety. Large bright orange flowers which flare widely. July and August. 35 cts. each.

Vesta. Deep orange yellow, flushed orange red. July. \$1.00 each.

Variegated Leaf. This is the double form of fulva, a showy flower. The foliage is green and white. Coloring varies from year to year. \$1.00 each.

Winsome. Pale creamy yellow, fragrant and dainty. June and July. 50 cts. each.

HEUCHERA. Alumroot. Coral Bells. American natives, mostly from the western part, and found on cliffs, in the hills and mountains. They prefer a shaly, or else a deep cool well drained location, and partial shade is a help. With extra moisture during the heat of summer, they may be kept longer in flower. In the garden, they are fine in fair sized clumps in the border, or massed in long narrow edgings, giving an airy grace to stiffer flowers near them. They fit the rockery, too, especially the smaller sorts. Mostly, the sorts now being grown are hybrids, but they divide into two types. One, like the *H. sanguinea* parent, has stubby spikes of rather large bells, of bright vivid colors. The other is taller, the bells much smaller, and the colors softer. Newer sorts are a combination of both types, however.

Cascade. Tall stems of pale pink bells. Strong growing. A better *brizoides* type, and a better grower than *Rosmundi*.

Edge Hall. Large flesh pink bells on 12-15 inch stems, a plant of the *sanguinea* type, very attractive in color and habit.

Flambeau. Very bright red, and quite tall. Blooms all summer.

La Perle. Very dark red. One of the showiest sorts.

Pink Beauty. Fine large pink bells, on good stems.

Pluie de Feu. Fiery red flowers in loose graceful spikes.

Robinsoni. A tiny plant. Bright pink flowers on 6 to 8 inch stems.

Shelburne White. The best white we have seen. Not too tall, and with large bells.

HIBISCUS. Rose-Mallow. A large group of plants, from round the world, ranging from the edible Okra, to the shrubby Rose of Sharon. The form of interest to us is a native of the swamps of the eastern United States. Like many other wet land plants, it thrives under cultivation in much drier soil than would be expected, and may even be lost if planted where water stands. Showy strong growing background plants for the border, or else to use as specimens or in groups, alone.

moscheutos. To 8 feet tall, with strong stems from a large fleshy root. The foliage is excellent and the large single flowers, in varied colors from white to red, are similar to those of the Hollyhock, but from six to nine inches across. Large roots. 50 cts. each.

HIPPOCREPIS. A few plants, from the Mediterranean region, native to dry soils, and useful in the rockery or for carpeting, if grass will not grow.

comosa. Of the Pea family, this has trailing stems, and yellow flowers of good size.

HOSTA. Funkia. Plantain Lily. Old garden friends, under a new name, since the above is now definitely accepted as correct. Most of them come from China and Japan. They grow in almost any soil, and with their fine foliage, sometimes variegated, they are used for edgings, as much as for their blooms.

caerulea. Rather broad, dark green foliage, and lavender-blue flowers on stems to 3 feet in summer.

minor alba. This is a small foliaged sort, growing not over 8 inches tall, and with short stems of white flowers, in summer.

plantaginea. This is the well known, September flowering, fragrant sort with its large yellow green leaves. The white flowers are in tight umbels, and are sometimes 5 inches long, appearing over a long period. 35 cts. each; 10 for \$3.00.

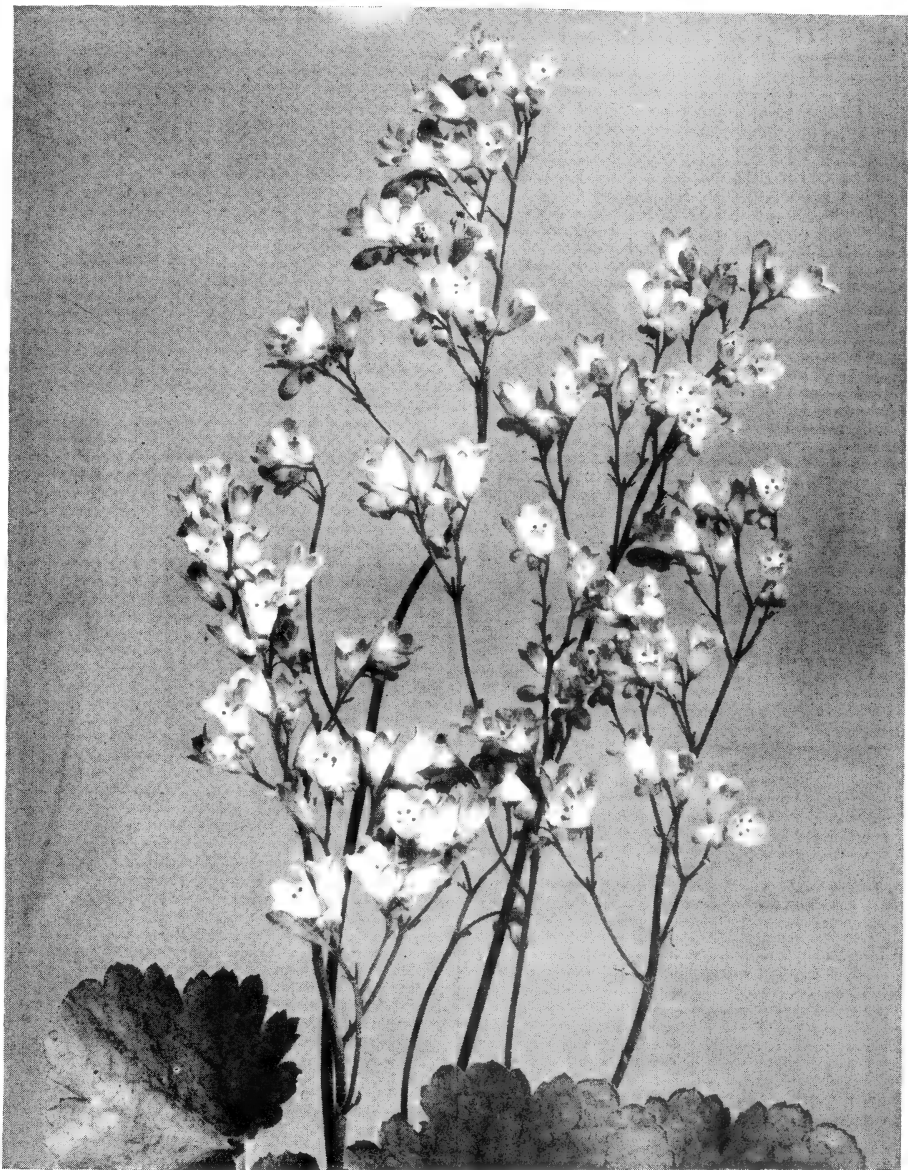
undulata variegata. A form with wavy edged leaves, that are attractively variegated in green and white. Lavender flowers, in summer.

IBERIS. Candytuft. Herbs of the Mustard Family, both annual and perennial, grown in large numbers for their showy patches of color. From the Mediterranean region, they like a dry warm soil, but are remarkably hardy. Useful in the rockery, and as edgings, or for massing in the front of the border.

sempervirens. Almost shrubby, this is nearly evergreen. It makes a mound a foot or more across, and in spring is smothered in clusters of white flowers.

INCARVILLEA. Members of a family that come almost entirely from the warmer sections of the world, these Asian herbs are too little known. Because they have deep roots, a light sandy loam suits them best, and a fully sunny location. Avoid any standing water, and in spring do not disturb, as growing

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HEUCHERA, EDGE HALL

The flower heads are of the type of H. sanguinea, and the bells are large and open. But the color is a soft pink, quite different from the reds usually associated with the group. Grows about 2 feet tall at most.

starts slowly. Use them in the front half of the border, or in clumps at the edge of shrubbery, or in the cutting garden.

delavayi. From a clump of many toothed leaves, at the ground, rise 2 foot stems, topped with a cluster of tubular, rosy-purple flowers, 3 inches long, which open for a long period in June and July. 50 cts. each.

grandiflora. Similar to the preceding, but shorter, the leaves less divided, and the flowers a fine rose red. 50 cts. each.

grandiflora brevipes. Has brilliant crimson flowers. \$1.00 each.

IRIS. It is generally agreed that the beautiful Iris of gardens, which involve many species and hybrids of them, be termed Bearded Iris. Their culture need not be elaborated, nor uses suggested. The following selection does not include the very latest. But it does include every color and phase in varieties of sufficient merit to grace any garden.

Allure. A soft pink-toned sort.

Andante. Rich red-purple self.

Aphrodite. Bright lilac pink.

Autumn King. Dark blue. Blooms spring and fall.

Autumn Queen. Fragrant white. Blooms spring and fall.

Blue Banner. An outstanding light blue.

B. Y. Morrison. Violet standards and deep purple falls.

Caroline E. Stringer. Pale pink. Very charming.

Coronation. One of the best yellows.

Dejah. Tall, dark silvery blue.

Firefall. Bronze red.

Folkwang. Lustrous pink.

Frieda Mohr. Pink bi-color, large and fine.

Gabriel. Clear violet blue.

Lord Lambourne. Dusky red effect.

Medrano. Dark smoky claret.

Mildred Presby. White standards; falls pansy violet.

Mme. Chobaut. Pale yellow white, streaked wine red.

Modoc. Velvety black-purple.

Morning Splendor. Red purple.

Pallida dalmatica. Fine soft lavender.

Pluie d'Or. A fine yellow.

Rameses. Honey and pink.

Red Radiance. Rich glowing red.

Seminole. Red tones.

Sensation. Aniline blue. Fragrant.

Shekinah. Pale lemon yellow.

Simone Vassiere. Large blue lavender.

Souvenir de Mme. Gaudichau. Dark purple.

Susan Bliss. Fine lilac pink.

Taj Mahal. The best white we've seen.

Van Cleve. Fine true blue.

Venus de Milo. Another exceptional white.

Vesper Gold. Tall; yellow toned flower.

Yolande. Dark blue purple.

OTHER IRIS SPECIES.

Beardless, D. K. Williamson. Tall grassy foliage, making a strong clump. The dark violet flowers are exceeding fine.

cristata. Small sort, with large pale lavender flowers in early spring.

cristata alba. White form of the preceding.

dichotoma. The Vesper Iris does not flower until August, and then only in the evening. Grows to 4 feet, with lavender purple flowers.

ensata. Makes a close clump and carries its lavender white flowers on 18-inch stems.

flavissima. Formerly listed as *I. arenarius*. This tiny gem grows about 3 inches high and carries extremely large yellow flowers very early.

tectorum. **Roof Iris of Japan.** Deep lilac or blue purple flowers on foot high stems.

IRIS KAEMPFERI. **Japanese Iris.** Entirely distinct, these are plants for moderately moist, well drained soil, fully hardy, and making a fine stand of foliage. The blossoms are on 3-inch stems, appear in July and are flat, often 6 inches or more across. Rich soil should be provided as they are strong feeders. Use them beside pools, in moist spots in the grounds, and anywhere in the border, if the soil is deep and not dry and hard.

Amethyst. Exquisite lavender blue; single.

Astarte. Beautiful dark violet; double.

Betty F. Holmes. Enormous pure white; double.

Choseidon. Ruby crimson, with yellow blotch; double.

Clarice Childs. Petunia violet; yellow center.

Elbrus. Azure blue, large and fine; double. 50 cts. each.

Frances Cleveland. Soft mauve, of crepe texture; single.

Gold Bound. Pure white, save for gold band down each petal; double.

Iso-no-nami. Soft blue, with silvery veining and gold center; double.

John Francis. Lavender mauve, touched with blue; single.

Ka Khan. White, suffused blue, and with purple center; single.

Kamata. Real sky blue, with white veining; single.

Kumo-no-obi. Sky blue, with distinct white markings; double.

La Favorite. Large white, veined blue, with purple center; double.

Light-in-the-Opal. A magnificent double pink. \$1.00 each.

Mahogany. Rich dark red, shaded maroon; double.

Marjorie Parry. Light bluish lavender, flaring ruffled petals.

Momi-no-taki. White, splashed and shaded rose pink; double.

Mrs. J. Alex Hayden. White, edged and shaded violet; double. 50 cts. each.

Painted Lady. White, with center blotched light phlox purple.

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Pyramid. Deep rich violet purple, with golden throat; double.

Rose Anna. Ivory white, with heavy ruby-red veins; double.

Sadarabad. White, overcast pale phlox pink. Blue halo; single.

Subotai. An unusually fine rosy red.

Tartar Prince. Rosy crimson, with white veins and blue halo.

Temple Flower. Ivory white, blended with soft bluish violet. Standards are white, edged phlox pink; single.

IRIS PUMILA. The dwarf bearded Iris, like the larger sorts, are splendid garden plants, particularly for edging and in the rockery.

Azurea. Light blue, very large flower.

Blue. The old dark blue form.

Jean Siret. A yellow that will flower again in fall.

Loomis B-1. Fine rich red purple.

Marocaine. Dark blue purple.

Rose Mist. Misty rosy-mauve and reddish purple.

Souvenir de Lieut. Chavagnac. Rich violet purple. Will flower in fall.

Yellow. Attractive, pale yellow form.

IRIS SIBIRICA. Siberian Iris are not appreciated. Though not as large as Japanese sorts, they are more easily grown, and they thrive anywhere. And the newer sorts are bringing colors unknown in the group a few years ago.

Blue Ridge. Late, silvery blue. Best and loveliest.

Caesar's Brother. Late, tall, dark blue-violet, almost black.

Emperor. Large, very dark blue. June and July.

Florrie Ridler. Exquisite pale blue flowers.

Lady Godiva. Very delicate pink-lavender, dotted deeper.

Peggy Perry. Large ruffled flowers of rich violet blue.

Perry's Blue. Bright sky blue, large and fine.

Red Emperor. Wine red, veined blue.

Snow Queen. Pure white, with golden yellow throat.

Summer Sky. White falls, and pale blue standards.

Sunnybrook. Alice blue. Very much admired.

Turquoise Cup. Soft sky blue. Turquoise stigmas.

KITAIBELIA. One, or perhaps more, species of plants of the Mallow family, from the Danube region. Much like Hibiscus, and grows well in any good soil.

vitifolia. To 5 feet tall, with grape-like leaves, and white flowers along the stems. 35 cts. each; 10 for \$3.00.

KOELLIA. **Mountain-Mint.** Native from Maine to Texas, these plants are not particular as to soils. They fit the border, will do for cutting. In effect, they prolong the season and extend the use of Achillea The Pearl.

flexuosa. Grows to 30 inches high, with erect stems, slender long leaves, and compact heads of white flowers, a half inch across.

LAVANDULA. **Lavender.** Small shrubs or woody herbs, mostly from the Mediterranean section, and grown most largely for the fragrance of their leaves and stems and flowers. They like a quite dry, well drained spot, but will suffer in too poor a soil. We think they like a fair amount of lime. In the rockery or the border, they are attractive in bloom, and closely set plants are often used to make a tiny clipped edging, or if space affords, they may be used naturally, for a larger edging.

vera, Munsted Variety. The true Lavender is a shrub to 3 feet high. This form is very thick, dwarf and compact. The flowers are dark blue.

LESPEDEZA. **Bush Clover.** Herbs or small shrubs of America, Asia and Australia, with pea-like flowers. They are hardy and grow in any well drained soil. Useful in the back of the border or among shrubs.

formosa. Grows to 10 feet, with rose purple flowers in long drooping racemes, in September and October. 35 cts. each.

LEUCOCRINUM. **Sand-Lily. Star-Lily.** Consists of one species, native from Nebraska to California, where it grows in any well drained light soil. Belongs in the rockery or wild garden and should be allowed to carpet under small bushes or evergreens.

montanum. Pure white flowers appear in May, from the bare earth, like Crocus, over a long period. The foliage follows and persists about all summer.

LIATRIS. **Blazing Star. Gayfeather.** North American natives, from sandy wasteland, usually of easy culture in any garden soil. Due to their late summer flowering, they are fine to use throughout the border, or to clump with Asters.

pyncostachya. To 5 feet high, from a bulbous root. The stem may have buds along the entire top third of its length, which open (from the top) in brilliant rose-purple flowers. August and September.

scariosa. May grow 6 feet tall, but is much like the preceding, save that the flower heads are widely spaced, and the effect is not a close spike of bloom. The color is similar.

scariosa alba. Rare white form of the preceding. 35 cts. each; 10 for \$3.00.

LILIUM. **Lily.** The true Lilies are found throughout the northern hemisphere, mostly in open woodland, though some come from open meadows, at some elevation. They are notably plants of cool climates, and better for protection of their bulbous roots by mulch or shade during the summer heat. In soils, they like good loams, well drained. Some species are more particular than others, but an average garden soil should grow almost all sorts. For their use, much might be said, but above all else, they are plants to scatter throughout the mixed border, as the other plants afford them the shade they need, and in turn, they may be arranged to give color to parts of the border where blooms have passed or not yet arrived.

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LILIUM, GEORGE C. CREELMAN

Glorified Regal Lilies, that look you in the eye, and never hang their heads. Begin to open as L. regale fades.

amabile. A Korean species, often 3 feet high, with Turkscap-like flowers of orange red, with black spots. July. 35 cts. each.

canadense. The native Meadow Lily, common to moist meadows. Grows to 5 feet, with a large number of reflexed orange yellow bells, spotted with purplish-brown in an umbel at the top. 35 cts. each.

candidum. The *Madonna Lily*. We are growing our own bulbs of this fine fragrant white flowered favorite, and shall have an adequate supply to send out in July and later. We do not ship them in spring. 35 cts. each; 10 for \$3.00.

centifolium. Much like the Regal Lily, but later, and with a longer trumpet marked greenish white outside. 50 cts. each.

concolor. The *Star Lily*. Bright orange red, open star-like flowers, held erect on a two-foot stem. May grow to 4 feet but rarely does. 25 cts. each; 10 for \$2.00.

henryi. A tall strong growing lily, blossoming in late August, and until frost. The bright orange yellow flowers are Turkscap-like, and are produced in great numbers. 8/10 inch bulbs, 75 cts. each; 6/8 inch bulbs, 50 cts. each, 10 for \$4.50; 4/6 inch bulbs, 25 cts. each, 10 for \$2.00.

maximowiczii. This form, which we have grown for some years, is not identical with the species type. It stands 4 feet high, the slender stems covered with small light green foliage. The flowers are bright orange, spotted black, appearing in August. 25 cts. each; 10 for \$2.00.

pardalinum. The *Leopard Lily*, is a native of our western coast, and is about the best of the species found there, for garden use. It grows to 8 feet, and has orange and black Turkscap-like flowers that are distinct from others so described. 50 cts. each.

philadelphicum. *Orangecup Lily*, is one name for this, but to us it will always be the Woods Lily, for we find it in open woodland on sandy sour soil. It carries a surprisingly large, orange red blossom, or sometimes two, at the top of a 3 foot stem. 35 cts. each.

regale. Splendid long widely flaring trumpets, white with yellow throats and rich brown outside, waving at the top of slender wiry stems, serve to identify this finest of lily species. 8/10 inch bulbs, 35 cts. each; 6/8 inch bulbs, 25 cts. each; 10 for \$2.00; 4/6 inch bulbs, 20 cts. each; 10 for \$1.50; 100 for \$12.00.

sutchuense. May grow to 6 feet. Cinnabar red or scarlet flowers, spotted with black, in a nodding umbel, during late summer. 35 cts. each.

speciosum rubrum. The fall flowering Showy Lily, with its great white Turkscaps, heavily spotted with rose, is about the finest ornament of the garden, in September. Ours are native grown bulbs. 35 cts. each.

tenuifolium. In July, the Coral Lily is the gem. Its bright coral red reflexed bells hang in numbers from a two foot or more high stem. 15 cts. each; 10 for \$1.00.

tenuifolium, Golden Gleam. A bright golden yellow form of the preceding, and as useful in the garden. 15 cts. each; 10 for \$1.00.

umbellatum. The blooms are erect, cup-shaped, in a range from red to yellow, on foot-high stems. Fine for massing for June display. Mixed colors only 25 cts. each; 10 for \$2.00; 100 for \$18.00.

LILY HYBRIDS. The following sorts are hybrids of *L. regale* with other forms. In general they supplement the Regals, and should be planted with them.

George C. Creelman. This is a very fine form, which is grown from scales and is therefore a true clone. It is much like the Regal Lily, but with longer trumpets, and is a bit later. The blooms are held well erect, so that the value of the flower is apparent in the garden. 6/8 inch bulbs, \$1.00 each; 4/6 inch bulbs, 80 cts. each; 10 for \$7.00.

Pride of Charlotte. This form originated in a bed of seedlings of the Regal Lily, and its parentage is unknown. We believe it to be a very fine type of true *L. sargentiae*. It has bulbils in the leaf axils, and other characteristics of that Lily. It is two to three weeks later than *L. regale*. Our bulbs are from the original stock. Of interest this summer, however, will be some 3000 seedlings, which may show some variations. 6/8 inch bulbs, 75 cts. each; 4/6 inch bulbs, 50 cts. each.

Principes. This Lily may be quickly defined as derived from seedlings of the Creelman Lily. To a large extent, it is identical with *L. regale*, but is about two weeks later. In foliage and stem, as well as flower form, it gives the same garden effect. 6/8 inch bulbs, 50 cts. each; 10 for \$4.50; 4/6 inch bulbs, 35 cts. each; 10 for \$3.00; 100 for \$25.00.

Shelburne Hybrid. This Lily is the reverse of the cross that produced the Creelman Lily, and for some reason, the change produced a strain with widely varying characteristics. In leaf and stem; in shape and coloring of the bloom; in its habit of occasionally carrying bulbils in the leaf axils, it varies from the true *L. regale*. It is later, too, some blooms opening just as Regal fades, and others not for a month later. All in all, no better strain may be found to continue the show of trumpet lilies in the garden. 6/8 inch, 50 cts. each; 10 for \$4.50; 4/6 inch, 35 cts. each; 10 for \$3.00; 100 for \$25.00.

LINUM. Flax. The most useful Flax, is an annual, and is not grown in the garden, but in the perennial forms are some splendid decorative plants. They are of easy culture in any good well drained soil. Often the taller sorts are massed, or they fit the front of the border. One sort is a rockery specimen.

perenne. Grows to 30 inches high, the stems making a large vase. The flowers are deep blue, an inch across, and open in the morning only. May flower for two months.

salsaloides nanum. A tiny prostrate form, with large blue white flowers. \$1.00 each.

LIRIOPE. Lily-Turf. Asian plants, mostly used for carpeting barren areas, where grass will not grow. Of easy culture on all save wet soils.

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RUSSELL HYBRID LUPINS

No harder to grow than the older sorts, and far finer. The mixture of colors in this strain is unbelievable.

spicata. Makes a mat of tiny grass-like leaves, and spreads to carpet poor soils. The little spikes of flowers, much like Grape Hyacinths are lilac or white.

LOBELIA. Most of the members of this species are tender plants and the few hardy sorts are North American natives. We have long grown them in our gardens, and they are listed here for that reason. While some are found in very wet soil, in nature, it is best to give them dry, well drained conditions in the border. They are splendid showy plants of late summer, and add greatly to any place where they may be used.

cardinalis. Cardinal-Flower; Indian-Pink. May grow to 3 feet and 4 feet, but is more apt to be 30 inches tall, the top third a close spike of brilliant cardinal red flowers, in August and September.

siphilitica. Somewhat similar, but not so erect, and with larger, coarser foliage and stems. The flowers are a good lavender blue. August.

LOTUS. Plants of Europe and Asia, of the Clover family, with pea-like flowers. Useful as rockery plants, and also because they will carpet poor soils and banks and hold them well while covered with blooms.

corniculatus flore pleno. Birdsfoot-Trefoil. May grow to 2 feet high, when it is useful for cattle forage. The double form, however, is entirely prostrate, and makes a close mat. It is covered from spring to fall with little red buds, which open into bright yellow flowers.

LUPINUS. Lupine. Our interest in this large group of plants of the Clover family, is entirely with one sort, native to the Pacific Coast. It is a fine garden plant for the border, or for massing, and asks only a deep soil. Cultural difficulties, that are reported, are largely in the lime balance in the soil. Generally speaking, lime may be added, if the soil is known to grow Azaleas and Rhododendron easily. However, the use of excess of lime may require also the addition of Iron in some form. Write us.

polyphyllus. May grow to 5 feet, the foliage in a dense clump, to 30 inches high, through and above which rise the towering spikes of pea-like flowers in close racemes. This is the type, which is deep blue-purple.

polyphyllus albus. The white form of the preceding, generally more compact and dwarf.

polyphyllus roseus. Rose colored flowers, the plants of fair growth. These forms, being grown from seed, will surely vary somewhat.

Russell Hybrids. The most famous strain of mixed colors, available today and fully up to their descriptions, both in variety of color and in strength of growth. 35 cts. each; 10 for \$3.00; 100 for \$25.00.

LYCHNIS. Campion. Showy plants of the Carnation family, mostly from the north temperate zone, and of easy culture in the garden. They like deep, cool soils, though standing much more heat than many north-land plants, and are benefited by water in moderate amounts at their flowering time.

In the garden, their use varies with their size, but there is a place for them in both border and rockery, and they are often naturalized in the wild garden.

chalcadonica. Maltese Cross. Grows to 30 inches tall, with sturdy erect stems, each topped with an umbel of bright red flowers, in June and July.

coronaria. Mullein-Pink. Less ascending stems, which are clothed with woolly grey foliage. The blooms are generally solitary, each at the end of its stem, for the plant branches profusely, and are of a bright wine crimson. June and July. The foliage is always attractive.

viscaria flore pleno. Makes a tuft of foliage, six inches long, and from it rise 2-foot stems, to be topped with a very showy umbel of rosy-purple flowers, which in this form are doubled, and even more brilliant. The plant does not seed, and for that reason it flowers over a long period in midsummer.

LYCORIS. Hardy Amaryllis. Bulbous plants from China and Japan, mostly not quite hardy. They grow in any fertile soil, and are at their best in partial shade, in heavy loam. In the garden, they may be interplanted, between spring flowering things, since their flowers appear after midsummer, and the foliage is never heavy.

squamigera. Leaves about an inch across, appear in spring and grow to about a foot. After they die away, in July, look for the bare scape, which appears and grows with astonishing rapidity, to the height of 30 inches, and is topped by an umbel of rose-lilac flowers, 3 inch long trumpets, quite fragrant. \$1.00 each.

MERTENSIA. Bluebells. A small group of herbs, mostly from America, in the most northern parts and found in woods and thickets. They are generally of easy culture in any good soil, though better for a little shade. In the garden, they are delightful, whether border, rockery or wild garden. The form chiefly grown distinguishes itself by losing its foliage as soon as flowering is over, and it may be underplanted in the border, with fine results.

virginica. Commonly called Virginia Cowslip, this may grow to 2 feet, from a black and thickened root. The few large leaves are blue green, and smooth. The flowers are pendant bells, opening pink, and changing to a deep even blue. They appear very early, and as they fade, the foliage disappears. We can ship in spring, but advise July planting.

MIMOSA. Plants of the Clover and Pea Family, with fine feathery foliage, and flowers in small heads or spikes. The well known Sensitive Plant belongs in this group. Though not commonly hardy, we have a form that has withstood a winter. Useful for exotic foliage effect, in the border. Any deep well drained warm soil, will suit.

illoensis. To 3 feet tall, delicate many parted leaves. The flowers not important. 50 cts. each.

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MONARDA. Horse-Mint. North American plants, with aromatic foliage, and usually strikingly colored flower heads. They are of the easiest culture, but are valuable in the garden for the large amount of color they give. Especially when massed in the wild garden they are at home. In the border, they may be surrounded with Siberian Iris, to keep them in bounds.

didyma, Cambridge Scarlet. Oswego Tea, or Bee Balm. Grows to about 3 feet tall, each stem topped with a brilliant red scarlet flower cluster.

fistulosa. The Wild Bergamot has smoother foliage, and is somewhat taller than the preceding. Its flowers are a lilac purple.

fistulosa, Bright Salmon. This and the following color variation, we think belong in the Bergamot group. In growth they are the same. The color is a bright salmon pink, and very attractive.

fistulosa, Magenta Pink. A deep wine red color, that is more attractive than the name would indicate.

MYOSOTIS. Forget-me-not. Little plants of America and Europe, found in moist and cool places, and loved by all for their cheery little blue flowers, and clean foliage. They like a partially shaded spot, in moist soil. Use them for edgings, for bedding, for naturalizing in damp ground. We like them carpeting under Peonies, etc.

palustris. The true wild form is available to those who wish it for naturalizing. It is a sprawling plant, and grows in very wet soil, where we can dig it in large mats.

Blue Bedder. A compact tufted form, with very large flower heads, useful where formal plantings are to be made. We grow these in quantity, and offer them in lots of 10 for \$1.50; 100 for \$12.00.

NEPETA. A family of aromatic herbs, of which the most widely known is Catnip. They are largely grown for drying, but a few forms are used in the garden for the effect of their soft foliage and blue flowers. Any good soil grows them strongly, and they may well be partly starved.

cataria. Catnip may be a weed to some, but to a pet cat it is a necessity. Put a clump in the corner of your garden.

mussini. Cat-Mint. Grows 2 feet high, with soft grey foliage, and the flowers are in tiny racemes of soft blue.

ukranica. Like the Cat-Mint, but less sturdy, and smaller in all its parts.

OENOTHERA. Evening Primrose. Sun loving, dry land plants, found largely in North and South America. They are among the most colorful plants for the garden, and save for those species which are inclined to run wild, they may be planted anywhere in the border, though a few are rather short for the background, and are better in the dry rockery.

macrocarpa. Sprawling stems, to about 1 foot long, with narrow green leaves. The flowers are as much as 4 inches across, bright yellow, and are followed by winged fruits, 2 or 3 inches long, and almost as wide, which are blown away by the winds. A showy garden plant.

Fryverkeri. One of the Sundrops, growing to about a foot of height, with the flowers at the top of the stem. In this named sort, the buds are very red, and the flowers open to 2 inches across, brightest yellow.

OMPHALODES. Navelwort. A small group of plants, related to Myosotis and Anchusa, and like them, with tiny blue flowers in profuse heads. They like a moist, partly shaded or sunny location, and with their good foliage, are fine for carpeting.

verna. Creeping Forget-me-not. Grows to about 8 inches high, with underground creeping roots. The leaves are ovate, about 3 inches long. Flowers blue, or rarely white, in May.

OPUNTIA. Prickly Pear. Several Cacti have been hardy here, but this is about the only Genus that has members growing normally this far North. These Opuntias like a very dry and barren place, and are often found on railroad embankments. Their use is obviously limited to the rockery, but when in flower they are very decorative.

opuntia macrocarpa. This has the typical flat leaves, with thorns and prickles. New leaves grow from the tips of older ones, and flowers like large yellow Tulips, appear there also, in June, followed by red fruits. This form, has a distinct reddish blotch, at the base of each petal.

PACHYSANDRA. Low growing plants and shrubs, with glossy foliage, native to America and Japan. Their culture is simple, as they grow readily in poor barren soil, and in dense shade.

terminalis. Japanese Spurge. The best form, with evergreen leaves, growing to 12 inches high.

PAPAVER. Poppy. The Poppy family is well distributed over the world, though not originally found in many sections where it is now common. It likes full sun, and a deep well drained soil, and is thoroughly at home, wherever those conditions are given it. Its members are among our finest border and rockery plants.

alpinum. A little gem, growing to about 10 inches high, with finely divided, grey-blue foliage, and bright colored flowers in many shades from red to white, through yellow and orange.

amurense. We grew this first, a year or two back, and were delighted with its large yellow cups, which are carried on 2-foot stems, above small foliage. In size, the blooms approach orientals, but the foliage is less coarse, and the plant blossoms for about two months, without dying down. We predict new hybrids, with this as a parent, will give longer flowering in the Oriental Poppy section.

nudicaule. The Iceland Poppy is an old favorite, with showy 2-inch wide cups on tall slender waving stems. Ours has a fine array of colors.

ORIENTAL POPPIES. The large flowered Poppies, should never be transplanted in spring, as due to their habits of growth, they are almost sure to be lost. Instead, place your orders for delivery in July, when they

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are dormant, and can be moved with perfect safety. The prices given represent our expected charges for 1941, but we reserve the right to change before shipping time. If not priced, regular plant rates apply.

Atrosanguinea maxima. Large dark red, with stiff erect stems. \$1.50 each.

Australia. Massive flowers of ox blood or Spectrum Red. \$1.50 each.

Barr's White. Large pure white flowers with purplish black spots. \$1.00 each.

Beauty of Livermere. An early, deep velvety red sort, not large but permanent.

Betty Ann. A new American variety, with a beautiful crinkled flower of La France Pink, without spots. \$1.00 each.

Cavalier. Very erect, and quite tall. A deep bright red flower.

Cerise Beauty. A brilliant cerise pink. Large, strong growing. 50 cts. each.

Cheerio. Shell pink, with a pure red blotch that shows clear through. \$1.00 each.

Cowichan. Large rich carmine red. \$2.50 each.

Delicata. Old rose pink, or nearly lavender, when open. \$1.00 each.

Enfield Beauty. Large cherry pink flower on a tall erect stem. 50 cts. each.

Fairy. A pale pink of medium size, and a profuse bloomer.

Flanders Fields. Maroon, shaded crimson.

Glowing Embers. A deep brick red, with a touch of orange. Large heavily crinkled flowers, of fine texture.

Gold of Ophir. The orange yellow poppy. Must stand more than one year to show its true color.

Henri Cayeux. Old rose, shading into burgundy. 50 cts. each.

Jeanne Mawson. Lovely peach pink. A vigorous and large flowered sort of easy culture.

John III. A dainty flower of coral pink, with a crinkled texture that lasts as long as the flower. \$2.50 each.

Joyce. A bright rose cerise. Sturdy erect stems.

Julia Buck. Large deep coral pink flowers, on rigid stems. 35 cts. each.

Lord Lambourne. A glowing bright red, with deeply incised petal edges. \$1.00 each.

Lulu A. Neeley. Medium size flowers, late in the season, of glowing dark red.

Magnificus. Deep old rose, later than H. Cayeux. \$1.00 each.

Manchu's Fan. Glowing scarlet, with heavy green bracts. \$2.00 each.

Mrs. Perry. The standard salmon pink. Permanent. Large flowers.

Negrillon. Bordeaux and lavender. Needs shade to develop best. 50 cts. each.

North Dakota Gold. We offer this for the first time. We think it nearer golden yellow, than is Gold of Ophir. \$1.00 each.

Princess Ena. Small coral pink blooms, like tulips.

Proserpine. Chinese red, with a very dark center. Tall, late, free flowering.

Rose Beauty. Most nearly true rose. \$1.00 each.

Silver Blick. Salmon pink, with delicate base markings. Better than Mrs. Perry.

Spotless. A beautiful soft pink, without any marking.

Tangee. Bright pure orange. The showiest sort we have.

Thora Perry. Not a large white, but large enough. Quite the best sort we have seen under our conditions. 50 cts. each.

Watteau. Pure coral pink, low and profusely flowering.

Welcome. Deep scarlet, with a shaggy black center. Early. 35 cts. each.

Wunderkind. Large flowers of brilliant carmine rose. \$1.00 each.

Wurtembergia. Enormous dinner plate like blooms, of dark scarlet. 35 cts. each.

PARONYCHIA. Whitlow-Wort. Low plants, of simple culture, for carpeting in the rockery. They grow in any good soil, and form attractive mats of foliage.

argentea. Only a few inches high, with woolly foliage, and with tiny flowers hidden between white bracts, which give the entire plant a silvery color from June, on.

PATRINIA. We can't tell you anything about this plant family. It isn't mentioned in our references. The culture is simple, in any warm light soil, and in the garden they make fine showy masses, or are useful for cutting.

rupestris. Through July and August, this looked much like a yellow flowered Baby's Breath.

PENSTEMON. Beard-Tongue. Mostly North American natives, this family has long been grown in gardens, yet still lacks recognition. In it are some very easily cultivated plants of great value for the border, or for cutting. Others as valuable for low edgings, or for the rockery. All are showy, and hardy. Almost any soil grows them well.

barbatus, Pink Beauty. To 3 feet from a flat tuft of foliage, the slender stems carry for the top third of their height a profusion of little pendant pink tubular flowers, like tiny fire-crackers.

barbatus, Torreyi. Like the preceding, but the flowers are brightest scarlet.

crandalli. A woolly mat, not over 8 inches high, covered with blue, in June.

grandiflorus. The leaves are in a cluster at the ground. Stem, 2 feet high rises above them, and carries a large number of large bells, almost like Foxgloves, of a fine lavender blue. July.

utahensis. May grow 2 feet high, but the stems are not strong, and it makes a heavy mat, covered with carmine flowers over a long period in summer.

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PEONIES. The modern Peony is largely derived from a very few species. As we are listing them here, no attempt is made at other than alphabetical order. Their culture and place is too well known to need comment. We send out Peonies in September, by preference, and the prices quoted are subject to change at that time. We do not anticipate any advance, but we do occasionally lower our rates.

anomala smouthii. A very early sort, opening before the *P. officinalis* sorts, with 4 inch wide, single bright crimson flowers. \$1.00 each.

Albatre. White, with a red tipped center. Midseason. 50 cts. each.

Albert Crousse. A very late, sea-shell pink flower of most perfect shape. 50 cts. each.

Baroness Schroeder. A fine white, like a great double waterlily. 50 cts. each.

Blanche King. Deep pink. A new Brand sort. \$5.00 each.

Chestine Gowdy. Silvery pink, growing deeper at the center. 50 cts. each.

Claire Dubois. A later M. Jules Elie, with wonderful silvery sheen. 50 cts. each.

Dorchester. A fine deep pink, almost salmon. Very late. 50 cts. each.

Edulis superba. Good rose pink, large and very early. 50 cts. each.

Eugenie Verdier. An early extra large pink. Fine, and lasts well. 50 cts. each.

Felix Crousse. The best midseason red. 50 cts. each.

Festiva Maxima. The old favorite white, with pink tipped center. 35 cts. each.

Frances Willard. An immense flower. Blush white, fading to pure white. 75 cts. each.

Georgiana Shaylor. Extremely large flesh pink flower. 50 cts. each.

James Kelway. Rose white, changing to milk white. Early; fragrant. 75 cts. each.

Karl Rosenfield. Fine rich velvety crimson. Midseason. 75 cts. each.

Lady Alexandra Duff. An immense cup-shaped, pale pink bloom. 75 cts. each.

La Fiancee. A very fine single white. \$1.00 each.

La France. Violet rose pink, late. 75 cts. each.

Le Cygne. The world's finest Peony. Beautiful pure white. \$2.00 each.

L'Etincelante. Deep carmine red single. \$1.00 each.

Livingstone. Pale lilac rose, with silver tips. 50 cts. each.

Longfellow. Brilliant crimson, the brightest sort we grow. \$1.00 each.

Marguerite Gerard. Enormous flat pale pink flowers, fading to white. 50 cts. each.

Marie Crousse. Pale lilac rose; midseason bomb type. Beautiful. 50 cts. each.

Marie Lemoine. A very late pure white, extremely double. 50 cts. each.

Martha Bulloch. A very large, perfectly flat flower of deep rose pink, fading to silvery pink. Fragrant as a June Rose. \$1.00 each.

Mary Brand. A deep red, of silky texture. Midseason. \$1.00 each.

Mme. Auguste Dessert. Bright rose, the center flecked crimson. 50 cts. each.

Mme. Ducl. Large, incurved, silvery pink bloom. Midseason. 35 cts. each.

Mme. Emile Galle. A rounded seashell pink flower, of ethereal beauty. 50 cts. each.

Mme. Jules Dessert. Cream white, with a distinct pink center. 75 cts. each.

Mons. Jules Elie. A deep pink bloom, very large, and perfectly formed. 75 cts. each.

Primevere. Lovely soft sulfur yellow. \$1.00 each.

Richard Carvel. Brilliant crimson. Very double flower. \$1.00 each.

Sarah Bernhardt. Apple-blossom pink. Finest of its color. 75 cts. each.

Solange. White, shaded brown. No other Peony quite so lovely. 75 cts. each.

Souvenir de Louis Bigot. Rich deep rose. Very double. \$1.00 each.

Suzette. Bengal rose, slightly shaded carmine-purple. Silvery reflex. 50 cts. each.

Therese. Rich violet rose. An enormous finely formed flower. \$1.00 each.

Tourangelle. Delicate rose, over pearly white, shaded with salmon. 75 cts. each.

Venus. Pale hydrangea pink, with a lighter collar. 35 cts. each.

Vesuve. Dwarf, dark red single. Grows about 2 feet high. \$1.00 each.

Walter Faxon. Bright rose. A distinct, delicately colored bloom. \$1.00 each.

officinalis rubro plena. The Decoration Day Peony. The early double dark red, so well known. \$1.00 each.

TREE PEONIES. Botanically, these are forms of *P. suffruticosa*. They are carefully grafted on roots of the variety, and produce woody stems, which grow to be several feet high, without dying to the ground in winter. The flowers have a wonderful texture, and colorings not found in the forms of *P. albiflora*. Culture is not difficult, but they require a very rich soil. A heavy clay loam is best, well enriched each year, with old manure and bone meal. Protection against winter winds is recommended.

Athlete. Double; glazed mauve, shaded rose. \$4.00 each.

fragrans maxima plena. Double; salmon-flesh pink. \$4.00 each.

La Lorraine. Sulfur yellow, with a salmon tinge. Very beautiful. \$10.00.

Souvenir de Ducher. Bright reddish violet. Double. \$4.00 each.

Souvenir de Maxime Cornu. Deep yellow, heavily shaded orange. \$10.00 each.

Victoria. Large double bright lilac rose. \$4.00 each.

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PHLOX. Distinctly American plants, found from New England to Oregon, and south to Florida and Texas. On the whole of simple culture, mostly liking a deep cool soil, and ample water at flowering time. In the garden, they fit the border; the massed beds; and specimen plantings. In the rockery and as edgings, the smaller forms are ideal, neat at all times, and showy in bloom.

divaricata canadensis. Blue Phlox; Wild Sweet William. May grow 18 inches tall with showy violet blue flower heads in late May, and June. Spreading, and fine for naturalizing in partial shade, or for massed bedding.

nivalis, Camla. The *nivalis* Phloxes were long considered a form of *subulata*, but as we have become familiar with them, we realize they are a bit taller growing, and later flowering, with larger blooms, though much like the *subulatas* in all else. We believe the fine salmon pink form known as *Camla* and *camlaensis*, is properly placed here.

nivalis, Dixie Brilliant. Found beside a southern roadside, this variety is destined for great popularity. It is a very brilliant rosy red.

ovata pulchra. Grows to 2 feet high, the flowers an inch across, in good sized heads, in June and July. This variety has soft pink flowers. Not at all like the purple flowers of the type, which is also known as *P. carolina*.

PANICLED PHLOX. Our garden Phloxes, so well known, are all forms of *P. paniculata*. No better garden plant exists, and the newer forms are very fine.

Abbea Louise. Fairly dwarf white, very large heads.

B. Comte. Very tall, late. Rich amaranth red.

Beacon. Bright cherry red, with a lighter eye.

Bridesmaid. White with a large crimson eye.

Camillo Schneider. Clear, brilliant scarlet red. Very bright.

Colorado. Scarlet-red, with pale crimson eye.

Columbia. Cameo pink, with faint blue eye. 50 cts. each; 10 for \$4.50.

Daily Sketch. Salmon pink, with vivid crimson eye. 35 cts. each.

Firebrand. Brilliant orange scarlet.

Frau G. von Lassburg. The best tall pure white.

George Stipp. Deep glowing salmon, with lighter eye. 35 cts. each.

Jules Sandeau. Deep rose pink, moderate height. Large flowers.

Lord of Lancaster. A tall late, rich violet purple. Largest heads we know.

Lord Raleigh. Deep purple, about the best of its color.

Maid Marian. Lavender blue, or lilac. Medium height.

Mrs. Jenkins. Tall late white. Same as *Independence*.

Mia Ruys. Very dwarf white. Large heads.

Rheinlander. Large salmon pink, with cherry red eye.

Rynstrom. Fine rose pink. An old standard sort.

Salmon Glow. Fine clear salmon pink. About the best of its color. 35 cts. each.

Silverton. Clear pale lavender, medium height.

Tigress. Brilliant orange scarlet. Immense trusses. 35 cts. each.

suffruticosa, Miss Lingard. The early white, flowering in June. Fine distinct sort.

stolonifera. Grows to about 1 foot high, each plant the result of a runner from an older clump, like the strawberry. The flowers are in a round head, and are rosy purple. Late May, and June.

stolonifera rosea. A pink flowered form. Very attractive.

subulata alba. Grows to make a mat a few inches high, and a foot or more across, covered in May with tiny flowers, so thickly they hide the plant. This is a fine white blossomed sort.

Apple Blossom. A very pale pink, overlays the white.

Autumn Rose. Has bright rosy purple flowers, which often open in good numbers, in the fall, as well as the spring.

Brilliant. Almost bright red, and quite the showiest sort of *subulate* Phlox.

Emerald Cushion. The foliage is very fine, and exceedingly dark green. The blooms are a fine deep pink.

Fairy. A pale blue, with a dark purple eye.

Froncosa. Lavender cast, the petals each deeply incised.

G. F. Wilson. Finest lavender blue form.

subulata lilacina. A lavender of very strong growth.

Moerheimi. Soft rose, with a darker center.

Newery Seedling. Another strong growing lavender, quite distinct.

subulata rosea. This is the well known Moss Pink.

Vivid. A warm salmon rose, or bright pink. Of the *subulatas*, this is by far the finest form, and it should be in every garden.

PHYSOSTEGIA. False Dragonhead. Native American plants, of the easiest culture in any soil. Because they grow readily, they may be used in poor soil, and hard situations.

virginiana, Rosy Spire. Grows to 3½ feet high, the slender reedlike stems topped with a compact head of deep rosy pink flowers in mid-September.

virg., Summer Glow. Grows to 4 feet, with 18-inch spikes of flowers, of a rosy crimson. Flowers in August.

virg., Vivid. Grows to about 20 inches high, and has fine spikes of deep rosy pink flowers in September.

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PLATYCODON. Balloon-Flower. This consists of one species, native to Eastern Asia, and of comparatively simple culture, and full hardiness. It likes a deep soil, for its roots are large and fleshy, and go deeply. Bear in mind that it is slow in becoming established, and is at its best after about three years. It amply repays the wait, for the large flowers, blue or white, are exceedingly attractive, in July and August, and the foliage is fine at all times. Use it in the center of the border, with Lilies, or other plants like them to come up through the foliage.

grandiflorum mariesii. This is a dwarf compact form, to 18 inches, with very large blue flowers.

grandiflorum mariesii album. White form. Equally attractive.

POLYGONATUM. Solomons-Seal. Woodland plants of the north temperate zone. They like a shady place, in rich soil, and amply repay with strong growth. Attractive for use in the wild garden, and on the shaded sides of homes or buildings. Mass them.

commutatum. May grow 8 feet high, but rarely does. Arching stems, from a creeping root, and with pendant greenish white fragrant bells, the length of the stem.

POTENTILLA. Cinquefoil. Shrubs and herbs of the north temperate zone, usually of great hardiness, and thriving in any soil, not too wet. Some may become weedy, but the sorts used in gardens are attractive carpeting plants, which flower for a long period in summer. They are not of difficult culture. They may edge the border, or ornament the rockery, in full sun.

appennina. Very dwarf form, with large yellow flowers.

fragiformis. Strawberry like, growing to 8 inches high, with bright yellow flowers, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch across.

hybrid, Fireflake. Brilliant orange-red flowers, on a bushy dwarf plant for a long period in summer. Very showy rockery or edging plant.

nevadensis. Silky leaves, and yellow flowers in clusters of three or four.

tommassiniana. Probably a form of *P. verna*. It carpets with sprawling 6-inch stems, and is covered with golden yellow flowers.

tonguei. May spread to 12 inches, from the central tuft, with yellow flowers, distinctly reddish blotched, for a long summer period.

tridentata. A form native to our high rocky slopes, and the Maine seacoast growing to some 3 inches high, with glossy green leaves, and white flowers. In fall, with the first frosts, the foliage turns a brilliant red.

PRIMULA. Primrose. A very large group of low plants, native to the north temperate zone, the world over, all of great interest, and many of exceeding beauty. A cool soil, slightly moist, suits most of them, although some bog forms are best in wet soils, and the mountain species like stony, mucky soils. In so large a group, may be found plants for many uses, but commonly they are edgings for borders; rockery groups; and sometimes

they are bedded. The taller Asiatic sorts fit the center of the border, and nearly all forms are fine for naturalizing. A little extra shade, or coolness in midsummer, aids many sorts in surviving. They dislike great heat and moisture, together.

auricula. Smooth, fleshy leaves, and odd shaded flowers, quite fragrant, in umbels.

auricula, Mrs. James Douglas. A very rare form, with distinct pink flowers, that we have a small stock of. \$1.00 each.

cortusoides. Soft wrinkled heart shaped leaves. Deep rose flowers, in early summer.

denticulata, Ronsdorf Hybrids. The flowers are in compact rounded heads, and appear in earliest spring. Usually purple, these forms vary to lavender.

japonica. The Japanese Primroses grow to 3 feet high, with huge umbels of bright red flowers, one above the other, on the same stem. This strain shows some variation to white and rose.

juliae, Crispii. The type of this plant is quite similar to the familiar polyanthus Primrose, but it has a creeping root, which seems to make it more resistant to summer heat. The color of the species is given as rose, or red, but in named forms now being grown, much variation has arisen, and we hope in time the colors will equal those of the polyanthus. This form has bright burgundy-red flowers, in earliest spring.

juliae, Helen Muller. Purple blue flowers, in good sized clusters.

juliae, Incomb Variety. Rich rose flowers. We can give no explanation of the odd name. 35 cts. each.

juliae, Kinlough Beauty. Salmon rose. A fine sort, not plentiful. 35 cts. each.

juliae, Mrs. King. Mauve pink, with extremely large flowers.

juliae, Mrs. McGillivray. Large old-rose blossoms.

juliae, Pam. Maroon red. Low and compact.

juliae, Primrose Lodge. Bright wine-red. Of strong growth and flowers heavily.

juliae, Schneekissen. Snow white flowers. Rare. \$1.00 each.

juliae, Wanda. Large deep violet flowers.

polyanthus. The old fashioned garden Primrose, in a wide range of colors. A splendid strain of mixed colors, flowers of large size.

polyanthus, Hose-in-Hose. In this form, the flowers are yellow, and a second bloom projects from the corolla of the first. 35 cts. each.

PULMONARIA. Lungwort. Another group of plants, related to the Forget-me-nots, and like them distinguished by ease of culture, and the profusion of small flowers to give the effect of a large spike. In general, they are all hardy in any well drained soil, but too much winter wet is bad, and they do like a bit of shade in midsummer. Use them in the front of the border and for edgings, as well as for north side plantings.

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PYRETHRUM, VICTORY

Not all double Pyrethrum take this form, and of course the single sorts are very charming. This pure white flower is fine for cutting.

angustifolia azurea. Narrow green leaves, and a spike of pendant blue bells about 1 foot high.

saccharata. The leaves are green, spotted white, and the stem is often 18 inches high. The bells open reddish violet and fade to a deeper shade.

PYRETHRUM. Botanically, this plant is now *Chrysanthemum coccineum*, but it is too well known under the older name, to permit changing here. All the garden sorts therefore come from the one species, native to Persia. They are plants of the easiest culture, liking any good garden soil, though best on heavy fertile loams. In the garden, they fit the border, or they may be massed. They are fine for cutting. Seedlings give a wide variety of colors, but the best forms are those grown by the division of selected sorts.

Brilliant. Bright pink, with slightly white tips. Partly double. 35 cts. each.

Buckeye. Double red. Very floriferous and strong. 35 cts. each.

Eileen May Robinson. Large single, light rose pink. 50 cts. each.

Florence Shadley. Double light pink. Beautiful. 35 cts. each.

Mrs. D. C. Bliss. Small single pink, of an unusual bright shade. 35 cts. each.

Trojan. Semi-double dark pink. Tall, fine for cutting.

Victoria. Large single deep pink, almost red. Very bright and showy.

Victory. Fully double pure white.

Mixed Seedlings. These are a selected strain, the poor colors have been discarded, and the best divided. Fine for general use.

RANUNCULUS. Buttercup. A large family, some forms well known as roadside plants. Those grown in the hardy border, are few, but of easy culture. They like a rather damp heavy soil. In the border, they are useful, and smaller forms are ideal rockery plants. Incidentally, the common Buttercup is not a native, but comes from Europe.

acris flore pleno. Double form of the common buttercup, the blooms so filled with petals, as to leave no center showing.

montanus. A tiny plant of mountain meadows, with a single yellow flower nearly an inch across, above glossy foliage on 3-inch stems. Fine for carpeting wet spots, and very bright in May.

RUDBECKIA. A large group of North American natives, of easiest culture.

laciniata, Golden Globe. Like the earlier form, Golden Glow, but this has a large flower, and it is so double, it is almost a ball. Will grow to 12 feet high, and is an ideal plant to cover a fence, in poor soil, where space is at a premium.

RUELLIA. A widely distributed group of plants, most of them from warm climates. The hardy form we offer, is native to sandy

soils, from Jersey to Florida, yet thrives in a deep dry loam, here. It makes a fine plant for such locations, and flowers all summer.

ciliosa. Grows to 30 inches, though we have never seen it over 15 inches. The foliage is soft green, the stems crowded and erect, and the blossoms are like lavender *Petunias*, in the terminals of the growth. They open for two months, from July on. This plant should be widely cultivated, and be subject to the work of the plant breeders, for other and brighter colors would greatly increase its usefulness.

SANGUINARIA. Bloodroot. An herb of the Poppy family, common to rocky woodland throughout eastern North America. Of easy culture in the garden, and attractive in flower and foliage. Though properly native, it is included here, because of a cultivated form.

canadensis. Leaves of soft blue green, to 1 foot across. The single white flowers are white, sometimes tinged pink, about 1½ inches across, on an 8-inch stem. 15 cts. each; 10 for \$1.00.

canadensis flore pleno. The double Bloodroot is like the single, save that the flower is fully double, about 2 inches across. It is a beautiful flower, one that is a delight to look at. Fall delivery only. \$2.00 each.

SAPONARIA. Soapwort. Mostly coarse plants of Europe and Asia, showy, but persistent, and of the easiest culture. One little form is ideal for the rockery, however.

caespitosa. A tuft of narrow leaves, with bright rose flowers in close heads on 6-inch stems. 35 cts. each.

SAXIFRAGA. Saxifrage. The true Saxifrages are plants of the rocks and scree piles. They are found all over the world, one form being found in Vermont, in Europe, and in Asia. They are really plants for the collector, to cultivate in the rockery, or in simulated natural conditions. On the other hand, many make very attractive showings of color when in bloom, and the foliage is always attractive. While the family is badly mixed up, we believe that our plants are true to the names given, although the names themselves may not always agree with some experts' classifications.

aizoon alba. The most common encrusted form, the leaves narrow and 1½ inches long. The flowers are white, on stems to 20 inches high, in a spreading panicle.

aizoon balcana. Like the preceding, but the flowers are stained rose.

aizoon baldensis. A miniature form, each rosette only a quarter inch across, and the whole plant an inch high.

aizoon cartilaginea. A strong growing form of aizoon from the cliffs of Africa, along the Mediterranean.

aizoon flavescens. The flowers are a soft lemon yellow.

aizoon gaudini. A stronger form, the rosettes larger, and the flowers clear white.

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aiizon lagaveana. Larger than *baldensis*, but the rosettes are less than an inch across. 35 cts. each.

altissima. Large rosettes of blue-grey, encrusted with silver. The flowers are white, in a tighter panicle than in *aiizon*.

andrewsi. One of our favorites. The leaves are very bright green, all edged with silvery encrustation. The rosette is perhaps 3 inches high, and the flowers are white in an 18-inch high panicle.

apiculata. An encrusted form, narrow grey leaves. Yellow flowers.

decipiens. A tufted form, the foliage quite divided. Flowers white, on 12-inch stems.

ferdinand-coburgi. Another tufted sort, very dense, and about 2 inches high. Flowers yellow, in loose panicles.

H. S. Stokes. A 'mossy' type, making a close mat of fine foliage, and with bright carmine flowers, in loose panicles. Stands sun better than most of this section.

hostii. Tongue shaped leaves, 4 inches long, well encrusted. A 2-inch stem, well branched, making a large panicle of white flowers, dotted purple. 35 cts. each.

lingulata bellardi. Narrow encrusted leaves, 3 inches long. The flowers white, in a tall strong panicle.

macnabiana. One of the strongest and best of the encrusted types. It is easily grown, and is attractive in plant and in the fine large heads of white flowers.

marginata. A tufted sort, 3 inches high. White flowers.

pectinata. An encrusted hybrid form, strong rosettes. The flowers white, spotted purple. 35 cts. each.

trifurcata ceratophylla. Makes a mound, 8 inches high, of finely divided but rigid leaves, which give the name, Staghorn Saxifrage. Flowers white in loose panicles.

SCABIOSA. Scabious. Pincushion Flower. The perennial forms are Old World natives, and long time garden favorites for display, and cutting. They generally thrive in any good soil, but unless happy, have a tendency to be short lived. Many fine forms exist, and in well drained loamy soil, they are satisfactory. The smaller sorts, suitable for the rockery, are very hardy.

caucasica, Blue Snowflake. This is our first listing of a new variety which originated in a Vermont garden. From the first of our knowing it, we were impressed by its vigor, by the clear blue color, and perfection of form of the flowers. Later we came to know that the plant was remarkably hardy, thriving in our soil, where no form of *Scabiosa caucasica* had ever lasted more than one winter. We found the flowers could be cut, and kept two weeks, and that every bud would open, if properly cared for. And so, we obtained all the plants that were available. At this writing, we have not divided the plants. But shortly, we plan to do so, and to pot them up, and start them growing. If we have good

success, the plants, from 3-inch pots, will be sent out in May at \$1.00 each.

silenifolia. A low, tufted sort, perhaps 6 inches across, with dull green foliage. The flowers are on 8-inch stems, each a typical 'pincushion' of pale lavender. 35 cts. each.

SCUTELLARIA. Skullcap. Plants of the Mint family, with little Snapdragon like flowers, usually blue or violet. They are of simple culture, on either dry or moist soils and are good rockery plants, while some forms make fine clumps in the border.

alpina. Spreading, to 10 inches high, with good grey-green foliage and fine blue and white flowers.

alpina alba. White form of the preceding.

SEDUM. Stonecrop. Live-forever. Plants of the north temperate zone, the world around, mostly for the rockery, though a few of the taller sorts are used in the border. Because of their ability to thrive in the poorest soil, or in almost none at all, they fill a distinct place in all our gardening. Moreover, the many diverse forms afford a great deal of pleasure to collectors. For some time, our list has included between 35 and 40 sorts, all of which have been checked and re-checked for truthness to name, by competent authorities. They are correctly named, so far as it is possible to determine. Since one cannot describe them without repetition, and without much meaning, we are listing first a few of the more distinct sorts. Then follows the names of the rest of our collection, about which we will gladly answer questions.

acre. A creeping evergreen form, making mats an inch or two high, and bright with yellow flowers, in June.

albo-marginatum roseum. Grows to be about 15 inches high, with pink flower heads in late summer. The foliage is attractively blotched yellow.

hispanicum. A tiny grey foliated sort, making a low mat, and with pinkish white flowers.

hybridum roseum. A strong growing trailer, making a thick mat, each stem tipped with a good sized head of bright pink flowers in summer.

kamschaticum variegatum. An attractively variegated prostrate form, that appeals to all who see it. Fine for massed bedding in poor stony soil.

middendorffianum. A prostrate form, with brown foliage and bright yellow flowers, in summer. One of the best trailing kinds.

sieboldi. A really beautiful plant. The stems are from 6 inches to 8 inches high, radiating and arching from a central crown. The leaves are in threes, about the stems, and are glaucous-blue or red. The flowers are pink, late in summer. The plant is neat and attractive at all times, and particularly so, when starting into growth, when the opening buds look like tiny roses.

spectabile, Brilliant. A strong growing form, to 2 feet high, with grey leaves clasping sturdy stems. The flower heads are bright pink, and may be 3 inches across. Used in the border, and for bedding in poor soil.

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acre minor	kamschaticum
album	lydium
album albus	niacense
album bathoniensis	oregonum
altissimum	radiatum
anacamperos	reflexum cristatum
anopetalum	rupestre
anopetalum, yellow-flowered	repestris
	"Silver"
ellacombianum	spathulifolium, silvery
ewersii	stahli
exifidium	stellaris
fabaria	stoloniferum
gracile	stribrnyi.
hayesi	

COLLECTION OFFER. We will send your choice of ten of the undescribed sorts, above, all properly labelled, for \$2.00 postpaid.

SEMPERVIVUM. Houseleek. **Hen-and-Chickens.** All that has been said of the Sedums, applies to this family. Our collection consists of about 60 varieties. We have made every effort to have them named correctly. Except in a few cases, they are each and all distinct. Culture is simple, all sorts thrive in our sandy loam. They like a bit of peat in the soil, and more moisture than do the Sedums. We are describing a few of the more choice kinds, and listing all our collection by name, and will gladly answer questions about them, to the best of our ability.

arachnoideum. Best known as the Cobweb Houseleek, for a grey mat of tiny threads connects the tips of each leaf of the rosette.

atroviolaceum. This form, and a number of others, which we list as species are probably variations of the common Houseleek, *S. tectorum*. This is a very large rosette, often 6 inches across, and attractively colored reddish purple.

blandum. A large reddish rosette, very attractive and sturdy.

calcareum. A very beautiful rosette, glaucous blue, with faint pink staining, and tipped red.

fauconetti. A tiny rosette, an inch across, but of course soon making a large mat. The leaves are very slender and needle-like, bright green.

Lowns No. 60. Much like pittoni, described below, but the entire rosette is stained a soft rose.

Oakwood Seedlings. A number of mixed forms, deriving from the larger reddish types, and very attractively marked.

pittoni. Makes a fair sized rosette, each leaf so pubescent as to look as if made of plush. A dull green in color, but tipped light red.

regina-amaliae. Large, soft green rosettes, which grow so tightly together as to make it impossible to separate them, without a knife. The flowers are yellow. A very attractive rare sort. 50 cts. each.

rubicundrum hybrids. These are all large rosettes, brightly colored rose purple, of varying intensity.

soboliferum. Of interest to many, because the tiny new rosettes are loosely attached to the parent, and roll off and away, at the first touch.

tectorum. The old familiar Houseleek, making large carpets quickly, and possibly the best of them all, for covering ledges, etc.

triste. The brightest red sort we have ever grown.

admontens	La Mottei
alberti	lesurianum
alpestre	longifolia
alpinum	lowei
arenaria	malbyi
assimile	Mayfair No. 14
atlanticum	mettenianum
blandum variegatum	moggridgei
brauni	Mrs. Baker
ciliolum	neilrichi
cinerescens	ornatum
clusiana	pallidum
Engle Seedling	patens
fimbriatum	pyrenaicum
funcki	rangeri
glaucum	rubicundrum
hougifolium	schnittspahni
huteri	stansfieldi
"Havana"	theobaldi
juratense	tomentosum
kindingeri	tuscani
kochi	verlotti
laggeris	wulfeni.
La Harpei	

COLLECTION OFFER. Your choice of any ten sorts, correctly labelled, for \$1.00. Small single rosettes, only.

SILENE. Catchfly. Campion. Silenes are widely distributed over the world, and are of the easiest culture. Yet in the rockery, and the border, they provide bright patches of color, and a number of forms are of real beauty.

wherryi. A low tufted plant, with rather attractive foliage. The flowers are a clear bright pink, on 8-inch stems, above the foliage, in June and July.

STATICE. Sea-Lavender. The botanists have separated this group of plants, and now distinguish it as Limonium, and they tell us that the plants we know as Armerias are truly Statice. Correct they may be, but it is difficult to catalog these plants without a lot of explanation, so we retain the name we have used for so long. The plants make a tuft of leathery evergreen leaves, and send up branching stems, to 2 feet, the tiny flowers in an airy panicle. They like a deep and well drained soil, without excess moisture at any time. Useful for cutting, and fine in the border.

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latifolia. The flowers are a fine deep lavender, and they are excellent for use in bouquets, towards the end of summer.

STELLARIA. Tiny plants, useful in the rockery, and found all over the world. Belonging to the Carnation family, they like a moderately limy soil, but are of easy culture in a well drained loam.

laeta. Not listed in Hortus. This had grey blue foliage, in a creeping mat, and is starred with tiny white flowers, in June.

STOKESIA. An American plant, native to well drained sandy soil, from Carolina, south. It thrives in any deep loam, and is a beautiful cut flower, as well as an excellent plant for the front of the border.

cyanea. **Stokes Aster.** The large lavender blue flowers are often 4 inches across on stems a foot or more in length, with several buds in the cluster. The foliage is tufted at the base, dark green and attractive. Blossoms from July to October.

SYMPHYANDRA. Closely related to the Canterbury Bells, these plants differ only slightly in structure of the flowers. The culture is the same, but the plant is more perennial. Useful in the front of the border.

pendula. Grows about 1 foot high, with rough light green leaves, and large pendant yellow white bells. 35 cts. each; 10 for \$3.00.

TALINUM. **Fame-Flower.** Tiny plants, related to the Portulacas, and like them delighting in a hot dry sunny location. Ideal for naturalizing in the rockery.

calycinum. Comes from Arkansas and southward, but is moderately hardy on dry soils. The plant seeds itself, and seedlings flower the first season, so it is rarely lost, yet it is not a pest. The foliage is slender dark green, and the rosy purple flowers, with a yellow center are on 12-inch stems, slender and wiry, which sway in the wind. The flowers open only in the afternoon.

TANACETUM. **Tansy.** An old time, medicinal herb, the common Tansy has escaped to our roadsides, and is now seldom grown in gardens. Of easy culture, in any dry soil, the plant has possibilities. However, the sort we offer is for the rockery.

capitatum. Not listed in Hortus. This grows but a few inches high, with strongly scented grey foliage, very finely divided. It has not flowered here.

TEUCRIUM. **Germander.** Mints, from North America, and Europe, some shrubby. In culture like Lavender, in that a well drained soil is best, yet often they grow well where least expected. In mild climates they may be evergreen, and it is in their use to make compact formal edgings, that they are most popular. However, they are attractive specimens for the rockery.

chamaedrys. A tiny shrub, to 1 foot high, with glistening dark green leaves much like Boxwood, and used like that shrub, for edging. The flowers are red-purple, in loose spikes, in August.

THALICTRUM. **Meadow-Rue.** Natives of the north temperate zone, these vary from tiny prostrate plants to giants 8 feet high. They are alike in having divided leaves, and tiny foamy flowers. Related to Anemones and Buttercups, they like a deep rich cool loam, and are at home in the wild garden. However, they will thrive in any good garden soil, and are attractive background plants, at all times.

aquilegifolium. From 3 feet to 5 feet tall, with good foliage to about 2 feet, and the tall stem of foamy purple flowers, above. 35 cts. each.

kyusianum. A tiny gem, and one of the most beautiful plants in the shaded rockery, that we know. It grows perhaps 8 inches high at most with finely divided foliage, dark green, and filmy lavender flowers above the foliage, for a long period in summer. The plant spreads fairly quickly to make good clumps, and has been entirely hardy here. \$1.00 each.

polygamum. A tall native, flowering in late summer, with great waving plumes of filmy white flowers. 35 cts. each.

THERMOPSIS. Plants of the Clover family, mostly North American. They like deep well drained soils, and are useful for moderate height background plants in the border, or for specimen clumps, before shrubs.

caroliniana. May grow 5 feet high, with typical clover foliage, along the stem, and a close spike of yellow, pea-like blossoms, perhaps 18 inches long, during June and July. Much like a yellow lupine.

THYMUS. **Thyme.** A large group of plants, in the Mint family, ranging from prostrate sorts suitable for the rockery, to erect sub-shrubs, useful for edgings. Used also for flavorings. Of easy culture in quite dry soil, but disliking standing moisture.

balticus. Erect stems, to about 3 inches, rather woolly, and with pink flowers at the tips, ¼ inch across. A good carpeting sort for the rockery, or for use in little used paths. Resists heat.

herba-baronna. Sprawling sub-shrub, to 5 inches high, with purplish flowers. Makes a strong carpet of fragrant foliage, smelling like caraway.

serpyllum albus. The Creeping Thyme, has many forms, of which this is the white flowered one. The foliage is very prostrate, an inch or two high, bright green and fragrant. Fine for walks, or for carpeting.

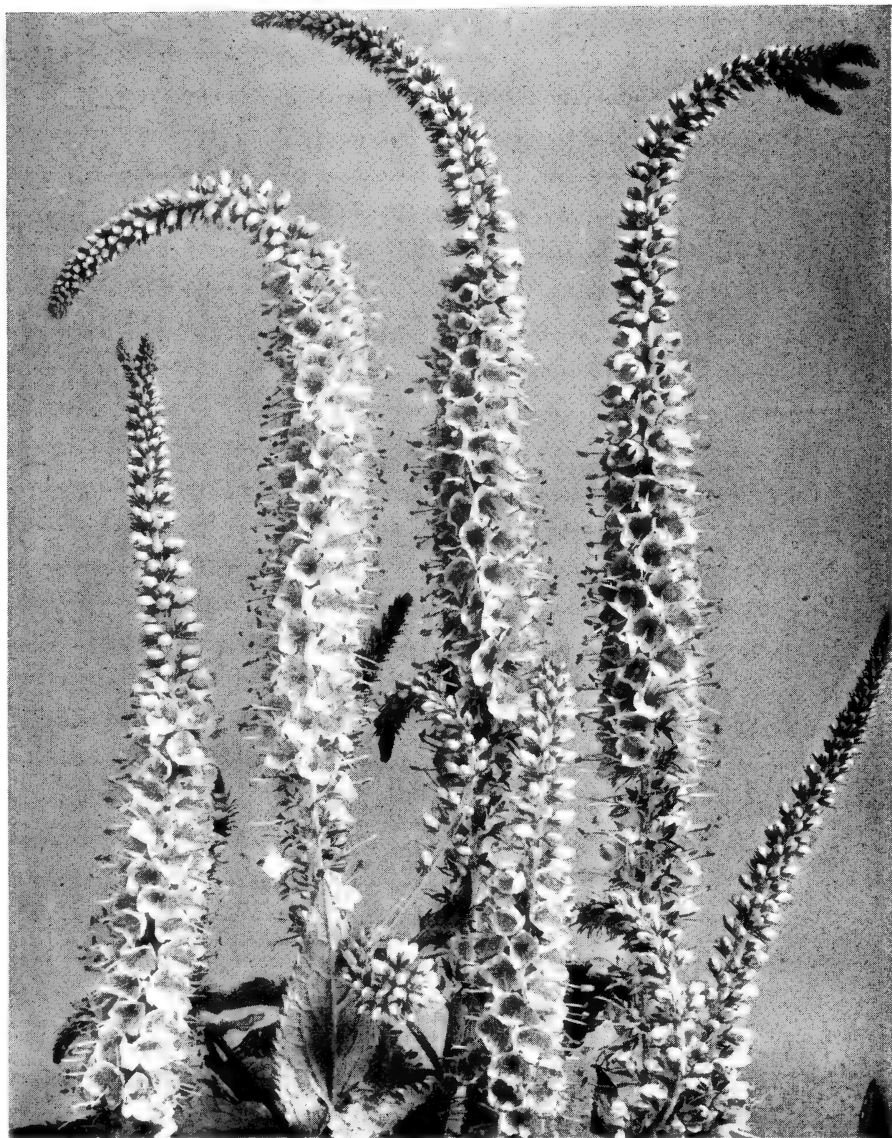
serp. **Annie Hall.** Similar to the preceding, the flowers a very pale pink.

serp. aureus. A rather taller sort, with more rounded leaves, which are yellow variegated. It is prostrate however.

serp. citriodorus aureus. Distinct Lemon Verbena fragrance, and a yellow variegation on the foliage. It is taller than the others, making a mound sometimes 6 inches high.

serp. coccineus. This is the very prostrate form, with reddish green foliage and bright pink or red flowers.

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VERONICA LONGIFOLIA SUBSESSILIS

There is little dark blue in the fall garden, and this is most of it. It is fine enough to make up for a lot of other kinds of blue, though.

serp. lanuginosus. Woolly Thyme. The grey foliage is very hairy, and the plant is strong, making a mound several inches high. Ideal for walks, and for carpeting, though it is soft and shows bruises.

serp. montanus. Larger, rounder leaves, and more erect stems. Lavender flowers.

vulgaris. This is the Common Thyme, used for flavoring. The Scotch call it the Black Thyme. It is an erect little shrub to 8 inches or more high, with grey green foliage, the stems quite stiff. The flowers are lilac or purplish. Charming as an edging, and may be clipped.

TRADESCANTIA. Spiderwort. Spider Lily. Native American plants, from both continents. Here belongs the Wandering Jew, among other well known plants. Not of difficult culture, in fact a bit weedy, they still have their place, and if you have a bed that needs strong growth all summer, and some bloom, these plants will do nicely, even though the soil is poor and dry.

virginica alba. Grows to 3 feet high, light green foliage, and white flowers over a long period in summer.

virg. James Stratton. An improvement on the common blue form, with very large and fine lavender blue blossoms.

virg. rosea. A bright pink flowered sort.

TRIFOLIUM. Clover. One scarcely need describe White Clover, since it is common to most lawns.

repens purpureum. This has bright brown stained foliage, and white flowers and is very attractive for the rockery. Most of the leaves are in fours.

TROLLIUS. Globe-Flowers. Double Buttercups. Widely distributed throughout the north temperate zone, this group of plants is closely related to the Anemones, and Buttercups. It comprises some of the finest border plants in existence, of easy culture in any deep soil, wet or dry. Fine foliaged, perfectly hardy, and very floriferous. One cannot praise Trollius too highly. Fine for cutting too. Our collection is large, and comprises two recognized species. The rest may be considered as hybrids. All are true to name.

asiaticus. Grows 2 feet high, with bright orange flowers, the stamens very prominent.

ledebouri. Late flowering, with large flat flowers on 3-foot stems, in June.

Canary Bird. About the best sort we grow, of easiest culture, soon making fine clumps. A good clear yellow; early.

Earliest of All. Light orange yellow, very early.

Eleanor. A fine pale yellow, with glossy foliage. The true european type. 35 cts. each.

Empire Day. Very early and large, bright orange yellow flowers.

Excelsior. Quite tall and strong plant. Orange red flowers.

Fire Globe. Bright orange, semi-double flowers. An old favorite.

First Lancers. Strong plant. Deep orange yellow flowers, showy and fine.

Golden Gleam. Exceptionally fine golden yellow sort.

Gold Quelle. Deep yellow flowers, prominent stamens. Late.

Goliath. Very large bright orange flowers.

His Majesty. Flowers very round, pure orange yellow. Plant not as tall as some. A choice variety.

Lichtball. Extra large, very globe shaped, orange yellow flowers.

Loddigesii. Close, round, golden yellow flowers.

Meteor. Very bright, medium sized orange flowers.

Orange Princess. Extra deep orange, quite tall, and free flowering.

Salamander. Tall and late. Double orange flowers. Fine sort.

COMBINATION OFFER. We will send ten plants, your choice, correctly labelled, of the above Trollius, for \$2.00, postpaid.

TUNICA. Tunic-Flower. Relatives of the Carnation, native to the Mediterranean region, of easy culture in any well drained soil. Used as edgings, and also as specimens in the rockery.

saxifraga flore-pleno. Perhaps 10 inches high, with wiry stems, from a central tuft. The half-inch wide flowers are very double, rosy pink. It is particularly attractive in the rockery, arranged to drape over a stone. 35 cts. each.

VALERIANA. Valerian. Found in the north temperate zone, is a considerable number of species of this group, mostly with strong smelling roots, and tiny white or colored flowers in flat heads, or spikes. Easy culture, in any good soil. Useful for the back of the border, or as clumps at the edge of shrubs.

officinalis. Garden-Heliotrope. Grows to 5 feet high, with fragrant white flower heads. Useful in large bouquets, or as suggested above.

VERONICA. Speedwell. Found the world over, in many varied forms, this is one of the best sources for midsummer color, and particularly for blue. The culture of most sorts is easy, a well drained loam suits, and not too fertile a soil. Quite often, growth is so strong that for best results regular division is recommended. Some sorts are for the rockery, or for carpeting; others for edging or the front of the border; while still others are strong plants, and fit the border, anywhere.

chamaedrys. Germander Speedwell. Trailing stems, to 18 inches long, 6 inch long racemes of blue flowers, in July.

incana. Grey or white foliage, close to the ground and 12-inch spikes of dark blue flowers, above. Very attractive and useful for edgings.

incana rosea. A bright rose flowered form of the preceding. July.

longifolia subsessilis. The finest Speedwell. A strong plant with dark green crinkled leaves, and stems to 30 inches high, each tipped with a foot long spike of large dark blue flowers, through August and September.

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orchidea. Grows 18 inches high, the flowers in a slender spike, pale pink. The foliage is a prostrate mat, shining above. June and July.

pectinata. A prostrate form, with woolly white leaves. The flowers are deep rose, and freely produced over the 3-inch high foliage. June.

spicata Blue Spire. An improved form of the type, which grows to about 2 feet. The slender stems carry good sized spikes of blue flowers, in July.

spicata corymbosa stricta. One of the best low sorts. The foliage is fine dark glossy green, and keeps that way. The stems are 12 inches tall, and the dark blue flowers are in a dense showy spike.

spuria elegans. Much like the preceding, but thinner greyer foliage. These do not flower at the same time, and continue each other's blooming period.

teurium. A strong growing prostrate sort with fine spikes of pale blue flowers at the end of 18-inch stems.

The Dwarf. Not placed botanically, though it may belong in the *teurium* group. It is quite early, flowering before other prostrate sorts, in June. Quite low and compact, but makes a large mat. Flowers a good blue.

VINCA. Periwinkle. Trailing plants, used for carpeting and basket work. Native to Europe, they are of easy culture, and often become naturalized. Fine for holding banks; edging paths in shade; and for covering poor soil.

minor. Myrtle. Glossy, small green leaves, on two-foot stems, and starred with dark blue flowers in May and June. Useful under evergreens.

VIOLA. Violet. Pansy. A widely known and loved group of plants, found throughout the temperate zones of the world, and long cultivated in gardens. Many diverse forms make it difficult to state general usage and culture. But in the main all like a soil rich in decaying vegetable matter, and a deep cool root-run. Ranging from the fragrant Violet, to the multicolored Pansy, a place can be found for *Violas*, wherever one looks in the garden.

BEDDING VIOLAS. Derived from *Viola cornuta*, and other perennial sorts, these are quite like Pansies, differing in that they are generally self colored flowers, and that the plants propagate readily, so that large beds all alike can be had. Do not confuse them with seedling *Violas*, which are biennials.

Chantreyland. This is the old Apricot Violet, in a newer strain. It is from seed, and therefore not so permanent. But it is an attractive rich orange color, and makes a fine bed of flowers, or a bright rockery specimen.

Jersey Gem. The best Bedding Violet, and the standard by which all are judged. Dark violet flowers, on a compact plant, which is rarely without blooms.

Jersey Jewel. Another fine Violet, with richer purple flowers. It is particularly good in summer, as it withstands heat.

Maggie Mott. The true, soft lavender Violet, known and loved by English gardeners, but rare over here. Fragrant blooms, nearly 3 inches across. Scarce. 35 cts. each.

Mary Emma. Sent out by Borsch, of Oregon, this fine yellow sort was very much in demand by all who saw it last year. Brighter than *Moseley Perfection*, and more round, but a true *Viola* nevertheless.

Moseley Perfection. A fine English sort, with soft clear yellow flowers.

White Jersey Gem. Like its parent, but clear white.

cucullata alba. A native violet, found in damp ground, everywhere, with large flowers in May and June, but not fragrant. It is a fine edging or carpeting plant, and grows easily. This has clear white flowers.

cucullata rubra. Two years ago, we were offered a Red Violet. That is an unusual color in the *Viola* family, and we accepted. So nearly as we can place it, the plant belongs here. The flower is a very deep rose, almost, if not quite red, but is not fragrant. We offer it for the first time.

gracilis, Dark Blue. A selected form of this fine little *Viola*, compact habit, and fine dark blue flowers, half an inch across.

gracilis, Light Blue. A slaty blue form, very attractive.

SWEET VIOLETS. Most of these are forms of *V. odorata*, but a few are not accurately placed. All have a fine strong fragrance.

Blue. The fragrant blue Sweet Violet.

Charm. A pale lavender and white form, flowering over a long period.

Double Russian. Very double, dark blue flowers, hidden in the dark green leaves. They are strongly fragrant, and fine for edging.

Rosina. The Pink Sweet Violet, which flowers heavily in spring, and again from August on. Large rosy pink blossoms, very sweet, on good stems.

Single Russian. Not at all like the Double Russian, nor like any of the odorata sorts. This is more like a fragrant form of *V. cucullata*. It has large dark blue flowers in spring, and scattering in fall, and is delicately, but not strongly scented.

White. The little white Fragrant Violet.

pedata. Birdfoot Violet. Native to poor sandy sour soils, throughout the country. It has finely divided foliage, hence the name, and unusually large flowers, the two upper petals dark violet, the lower three pale lilac.

pedata bicolor. In this form, the lower petals are white.

pedata lineariloba. This has all the petals pale lilac lavender.

pedatifida. Somewhat like a larger edition of the preceding, but less tufted. The flowers are violet, and stand above the leaves.

tricolor. Pansies are garden forms of this *Viola*. We grow them in large numbers, and can offer the finest mixture of large flowered sorts, at 10 for 50 cts.; 25 for \$1.00; 100 for \$3.00, postpaid.

All Perennial Plants 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100 unless otherwise noted, POSTPAID east of the Mississippi; add 5 PERCENT WEST. Five of one kind or variety exactly alike at 10 rate, 25 at 100 rate.

tricolor nigra, Bowles Black. No one knows just where this little black faced Pansy belongs. For years we have kept a few on hand for visitors to see, and occasionally purchase. The really black flowers are half an inch across, miniature pansies, with a bright yellow eye.

WALDSTEINIA. A little native plant of the Rose family, found wild throughout the north. Grows well in any well drained soil, and when happy will carpet.

fragarioides. Barren-Strawberry. Three strawberry like leaves, on stems 3 inches tall, and a bright yellow single flower, above the foliage.

YUCCA. Most of the Yuccas are tender or half hardy plants of the warmer parts of the Americas. A few forms are hardy, and delight in a deep poor sandy soil, though at home in any dry spot, where their roots can

go deeply down. If grown in fertile soil, they rarely flower well, but make large clumps of foliage. Useful for accents in the garden, sometimes bedded, and often planted as specimens, by walks and drives, or before shrubs.

filamentosa. Adams-Needle. Slender spiky leaves, sharp pointed, 15 inches long, with hairy threads along the edges, making a large rosette of leaves, at the ground. The flower spike is about 4 feet high, and carries hundreds of creamy white pendant bells, in mid-summer. 35 cts. each.

filamentosa variegata. In this form, the leaves are attractively varied with bright yellow. Otherwise identical. 35 cts. each.

coloma. Miniature types, with blue-green foliage, not over 6 inches high. They are considered to be hybrids or horticultural forms, and were named by the disseminator for the states of Colorado and Oklahoma,—Colo., ma. \$1.00 each.

Native Plants, Orchids, Ferns

Many of the plants which grow in fields and woodlands about us, are useful in gardening, either for naturalizing in wild gardens, or for general culture in the border. Other plants, as many ferns, will fit the rockery. And some of all the kinds have unusual beauty and are grown for that alone, carefully cultivated in spots where they may be seen and admired.

None of the following are offered as nursery grown plants, although we do keep a number of them in our beds. For that reason, we suggest that we be permitted to send them out at the best season for planting rather than when ordered. And we shall do so, unless you specify otherwise.

ACORUS calamus. Sweet Flag. Useful in planting very wet boggy spots, the slender grassy leaves are freely produced, and completely cover the area. The root, cooked in syrup, was a favorite confection in old New England.

ACTAEA alba. White Baneberry. Fine foliage, about 12 inches high, in a large clump, the flowers in a tuft of white above the leaves, and followed by attractive white berries in late summer.

A. rubra. Red Baneberry. Like the preceding, but with brilliant red berries.

ANEMONE canadensis. Meadow Anemone. About 2 feet high, from spreading roots, soon making a large colony. Flowers single white, 2 inches across, above the foliage from May to August.

A. nemerosa. Wood Anemone; Windflower. Little plant, 3 inches high, with 1 inch wide single white flowers, in May.

A. virginiana. Thimbleweed. Grows 30 inches high, in a strong erect habit, with a number of large single yellow white flowers, followed by a large thimble-like seed head.

ANEMONELLA thalictroides. Rue Anemone. Something like the Windflower, but the flowers often flushed pink. Mid-summer delivery only.

APIOS tuberosa. Groundnut. Wild Bean. A trailing vine, found on river banks and moist thickets, and growing from a tuber, whence the name. It is a good climber, but is best planted in shrubs, and allowed to clamber over them. The flowers are brown, in large clusters, pea-like, and are very deliciously fragrant.

APOCYNUM androsaemifolium. Spreading Dogbane. From a creeping underground root, rise stems to 4 feet, though generally lower, well branched, and hung with pink bells. Useful for the front of shrubs, and to cover poor dry soil.

ARALIA racemosa. American Spikenard. A tall arching stem, to several feet high, with a terminal panicle of foamy yellow white flowers, followed by an attractive cluster of brown purple berries.

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ARISAEMA dracontium. Dragon-Root. Much like the following, but light green with an extremely long green tail-like spadix, which projects through the foliage. Likes rather moist soil, in partial shade.

A. triphyllum. Jack-in-the-Pulpit. Attractive foliage, green and lush, with the flower in a tubular spathe, green, striped purple. Bright red berries follow. The plant is at home in partial shade, but will grow in full sun.

ASARUM canadense. Wild Ginger. Colts-Foot. A trailing plant, with lush soft green leaves, several inches across, and brown-purple flowers. Fine for covering the ground in dense shade, under shrubs or trees.

CALLA palustris. Wild Calla. Grows in the edges of ponds and bogs, attractive green leaves and a small white calla-like flower. Useful in bog gardens, or will float in pools.

CALOPOGON pulchellus. Grass-Pink Orchid. Found in open sphagnum bogs, and grows from a small bulbous root. May be cultivated in partial shade and quite dry soil. Grows a foot or more high, and has from 2-5 violet-rose flowers, with a yellow bearded lip, 1½ inches across.

CAULOPHYLLUM thalictroides. Blue Cohosh. A plant of damp woodland, making a large clump of foliage, like that of the Cimicifuga, 2 feet high. It starts growth very early, the young stems an attractive purple. The flowers in May are yellow green, in a tuft, and in summer the large deep blue berries are very attractive.

CHELONE glabra. White Turtle-Head. An attractive plant of moist hedgerows, growing sometimes 3 feet tall, and with a terminal spike of white, or pinkish, hooded snapdragon-like flowers, in late summer.

CHIMAPHILA maculata. Spotted Pipsissiwa. An evergreen woods herb, of pine land, or sour soil, growing a few inches tall, with dark green leaves, variegated white along the veins. The flowers are little white bells in an umbel above the leaves, quite fragrant. Very rare. 50 cts. each.

C. umbellata. Pipsissiwa. Leaves not so round as in the preceding, and entirely dark glossy green. Larger flower cluster. An attractive evergreen for carpeting sour soils, in partial shade.

CHIOGENES hispida. Creeping Snowberry. A tiny vine, wandering over the Moss in shaded bogs, but sometimes growing in peat or in rotted stumps. Attractive tiny foliage, and the bell shaped flowers, are followed by little white berries. Moist peaty soil will grow it nicely, if shaded.

CLAYTONIA virginica. Early spring blooming plants, the root a tiny hard corm, growing just under the leaves. The stems wind for a foot or so, with slender leaves, and white flowers, tinged pink. July only. 15 cts. each; 10 for \$1.00.

CLEMATIS virginiana. Old-Mans-Beard. Trails over trees and shrubs, on old roadsides, and often on stone walls. A good vine, however, with clusters of white flowers, and long feathery grey seed heads, in fall. 50 cts. each.

CLINTONIA borealis. Attractive green leaves, several inches long and broad, in moist woodland shade. The flowers on an 18-inch stem are greenish-yellow, and the berries are bright blue.

COPTIS trifolia. Goldthread. A tiny plant, carpeting exposed knolls in woodland, with glossy three parted leaves on short stems, and single white flowers, in May and June. The roots are yellow, and when dried are very astringent. Used in medicine.

CORNUS canadensis. Bunchberry. Grows to 9 inches high, the leaves in whorls, and the yellow flowers surrounded by 4-6 white bracts, an inch or more across. The fruit is a large red berry. Carpets sour soil, in partial shade.

DENTARIA diphylla. Toothwort. Lush growing herbs of shaded woodland, and easily cultivated on the north of buildings, where they make large clumps of attractive foliage, 12 inches high. The white flowers are above the leaves in a terminal raceme.

DICENTRA canadensis. Squirrel-Corn. Tufts of finely divided blue green leaves, and an 8-inch stem, holding a nodding raceme of greenish white flowers above them. Fine in the rocky or wild garden, and starts growth in earliest spring, dying away after flowering. July delivery only. 15 cts. each; 10 for \$1.00.

D. cucullaria. Dutchman's-Breeches. Like the preceding, but taller, the flowers white, tipped yellow, and with two spurs, instead of one. Same prices.

ERYTHRONIUM americanum. Adder's-Tongue. The native variety has attractive spotted leaves, and large showy yellow flowers in May. A shy bloomer, but attractive for carpeting woodland, or under shrubs. 10 for 65 cts.; 100 for \$5.00.

EUPATORIUM perfoliatum. Boneset. Strong growing plant of moist soil, with large grey-white flower heads, in summer. Used in medicine.

E. purpureum. Joe-Pye Weed. May grow 10 feet tall, in moist land, with large purple flower heads in late summer.

E. urticaefolium. White Snakeroot. Found in open woodland, this is an attractive plant, growing to 4 feet high, with large clear white flower heads.

GAULTHERIA procumbens. Wintergreen. Oval shining evergreen leaves, on short stems, will completely carpet sour soil in partial shade. The flowers are pendant pink bells, and the bright red fruits are the well known Checkerberry.

GENTIANA andrewsi. Closed or Bottle Gentian. Grows 2 feet high, in moist soil along roadsides, or damp places, and carries a cluster of deep purplish blue tubular flowers, the tips closed, in late summer.

G. crinita. Fringed Gentian. We cannot supply plants of this, until they can be found in our wild colony, usually about September. We have seed at 50 cts. per packet. Plants cut in sods, will be sent at 50 cts. each, and if they can be made to seed, will often establish a colony.

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GOODYERA pubescens. Rattlesnake Plantain.

A little woodland Orchid, with a tuft of green basal leaves, attractively veined with white, and a 10-inch spike of white flowers in a dense spike, in summer.

HABENARIA blephariglotis. White Fringed Orchis.

Native to moist upland meadows, this plant may be cultivated in partial shade, and quite dry soil, or in a natural location. Stands to 30 inches high, with an 8-inch spike of tiny fringed white flowers, in a terminal raceme. Fragrant. 50 cts. each.

H. ciliaris. Yellow Fringed Orchis.

May grow 30 inches high, and the terminal spike a brilliant orange. 50 cts. each.

H. dilatata. White Bog Orchis.

To 30 inches high, the flowers white, in a short spike.

H. fimbriata. Large Purple Fringed Orchis.

To 3 and 4 feet, the sturdy stem, clothed in leaves, and the long spike a bright rosy purple. Fragrant.

H. psycodes. Small Purple Fringed Orchis.

Like the preceding, but smaller. Both grow in open moist bogs and meadows.

HEPATICA triloba. Hepatica or Liverleaf.

Attractive plants, common to open woodland, but thriving in any good soil, with partial or entire shade. The three parted foliage appears after the flowers, which come very early, often through the snow. A large clump may open a hundred buds, and the colors range from blue to white to pink. We do not attempt to divide these plants into two groups, by the leaves. They are mixed in nature.

HOUSTONIA caerulea. Bluets.

Tiny tufted plants, an inch or two high, which cover large areas in May, with pale blue stars. Often seen on moist pasture banks. Attractive in the rockery or wild garden.

IRIS versicolor.

Found along brooks, and in wet ground. Good foliage to a foot high, and dark blue flowers on stems sometimes 3 feet high.

MAIANTHEMUM canadense. Canada May-flower.

False Lily of the Valley. A single pale green leaf, and a short spike of white flowers, which produce small translucent berries, spotted purple.

MED EOLA virginiana. Indian Cucumber-Root.

The root is white, and is edible. The stem may be 2 feet high, the leaves about 5 inches long are in two whorls. At the top, the greenish-yellow flowers are in a terminal umbel, and are followed by dark purple berries, while the base of the leaves becomes an attractive dark red. Useful in woodland, but of easy culture.

MITCHELLA repens. Partridge Berry.

A trailing vine, from open woodland, attractive green leaves with white stripe, and tiny pink flowers, followed by edible red berries.

MITELLA diphylla. Bishop's-cap.

Attractive rough dark brown green leaves, which carpet the soil, and spikes of white flowers to 18 inches tall.

OAKESIA sessilifolia.

About a foot high, arching stems, and pendant yellow green flowers, an inch and a quarter long, in early spring.

ORCHIS spectabilis. Showy Orchis.

Has two large pale green leaves, and a spike of white and purple flowers, about 8 inches high. A native orchid common to open woodland, in moist soil, and in old roads. Easy culture.

PEDICULARIS canadensis. Wood-Betony.

A hairy plant, with 5-inch long leaves, many divided. The flowers are red and yellow, in a short spike.

POGONIA ophioglossoides. Rose Pogonia.

Native bog Orchid, which can be grown in moist shady soil. Slender basal leaves to 3 inches long, and a solitary fragrant rosy flower on a 16-inch stem.

POLYGALA paucifolia. Fringed Polygala.

Attractive matting plant, found in large areas in open woodland. The leaves, on 6-inch stems, much resemble Wintergreen, but are purple beneath. The rose-purple flowers, several at the tip of each stem, are produced in large numbers in May.

PYROLA elliptica. Shinleaf.

Oval light green leaves, 2 inches across, mat on sour soil, especially under Hemlocks. The flowers are white or greenish bells, very fragrant, on a separate scape. Use it under evergreens, for carpeting.

SARACENIA purpurea. Pitcher Plant.

Grows in sphagnum bogs, but can be flowered easily in a moist shaded spot. The leaves are slender pitchers, 10 inches long, green or dark purple. The flowers are odd purple green affairs on 2-foot stems. 50 cts. each.

SAXIFRAGA virginensis. Tiny rosettes of leaves, 3 inches long, and reddish beneath.

The flowers in 6-8 inch racemes, are white. Carpets ledges about us, in May.

SMILACINA racemosa. False Solomons-Seal.

Grows to 3 feet high, with strong arching stems, and a terminal raceme of small white or greenish flowers followed by red or greenish berries.

SPIRANTHES cernua. Little Orchids, found in wet meadows.

The plant is very small, but the flower spikes rise to a foot or more, with a twisted terminal spike of white flowers, very fragrant, in August.

THALICTRUM dioicum. Early Meadow-Rue.

Found in open woodland, growing 2 feet high, many finely divided leaves and greenish yellow flowers.

TIARELLA cordifolia. Foam-Flower.

Foliage much like that of Mitella, but the flower is a cylindrical tuft of tiny white blossoms. It grows on open damp sidehills, and stands more sun than many natives.

TRIENTALIS americana. Starflower.

Slender stems, to 9 inches high, support a whorl of 5-10 slender leaves, 4 inches long. The white flowers are on little stems, above the leaves.

TRILLIUM erectum. Wake-Robin.

The common purple Trillium, found in open woodland, scattered widely. Three dark green leaves on a foot high stem, and large purple flowers. 3 for 35 cts.; 10 for \$1.00.

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T. grandiflorum. White Trillium. Inclined to grow in dense masses, and will stand 18 inches high. The large white flower slowly fades to pink. Prices same as *T. erectum*.

T. luteum. Yellow Trillium. Understood to be a form of *T. sessile*, with greenish-yellow flowers. 15 cts. each; 10 for \$1.25.

T. stylosum. Rose Trillium. Much like the white Trillium, but more deeply stained with rose at all times. Prices as for *T. erectum*.

T. undulatum. Painted Trillium. Native to deep cool woodland, white with a bright red eye. Grows best in shade. 15 cts. each; 10 for \$1.25.

UVULARIA grandiflora. Bellwort. Makes a strong clump of 18-inch stems, from a single root. The leaves are light green and the lemon-yellow flowers of quite good size, droop at the tips of the stems.

U. perfoliata. Quite similar to the preceding, save that the stems are clasped by the leaves, and the flowers are paler yellow.

VIOLA canadensis. Canada Violet. A woodland Violet, with trailing stems to a foot in length, and with white flowers, tinged violet outside.

V. cucullata. Blue Marsh Violet. Common to wet grounds, with strong growth and large dark blue flowers, not fragrant.

V. pubescens. Downy Yellow Violet. Quite like the Canada Violet, but with bright yellow flowers.

V. rotundifolia. Round-leaved Violet. Native to high cool woodland, with attractive large round leaves, and large yellow flowers in May.

Moccasin Flowers

CYPRIPEDIUM acaule. Moccasin Flower. Common Lady-Slipper. Two strong dark green basal leaves, and a single dark rose pouch-like flower on a bare 10-inch stem. 25 cts. per single strong bud.

C. acaule alba. The rare white form of the preceding. \$1.00 per bud.

C. parviflorum. Smaller Yellow Lady-Slipper. The slender stem, a foot or more high, is leafy. The bright yellow flower is in the form of a sac, and above are two twisted brownish petals. 25 cts. per bud.

C. pubescens. Larger Yellow Lady-Slipper. Like the preceding, but larger in all the parts, and with a lighter colored flower. 25 cts. per bud.

C. spectabile. Showy Lady-Slipper. The giant of all, and our most beautiful native wild flower. Grows to 2 feet high, with a sturdy leafy stem, and a large rose and white flower. 35 cts. per strong bud.

Ferns

The cultivation of our native Ferns, is a delightful occupation. They fit so well the shaded portion of the home grounds, whether under trees, or along the north and east sides of buildings. Many are uncommon, and therefore interesting. Even the strongest growing are beautiful, if closely observed. And a few have a beauty that depends neither on size nor rarity, and that is apparent to any casual eye. Given shade, and generally good drainage, and all the Ferns are easily grown. A few like wet land, and a few others will thrive in full sun, on dry ledges.

ADIANTUM pedatum. Maidenhair. Slender brown-black stems, and a spreading head of small round pinnules. Makes a beautiful plant in cultivation in partial shade.

ASPIDIUM cristatum. Crested Fern. One of our handsomest evergreen Ferns, growing to 2 feet high, sturdy, rich looking.

A. goldianum. Goldie's Fern. A magnificent species, the tallest and largest of the wood ferns. Easily cultivated, in partial shade, and rich soil. Will grow to 4 feet tall, and a foot wide.

A. marginale. Evergreen Wood Fern. A very common fern in woodland and one of the best for cultivation, where growth to 3 feet tall is required.

A. noveboracense. New York Fern. The fronds taper each way from the middle, and are often 18 inches high. A common woodland fern, very graceful, and does not require too wet a soil.

A. spinulosum. Spinulose Shield Fern. There are several forms of this fern, all evergreen. The differences are not important to the average gardener, for whom this will be found one of the finest large sorts. It has fronds to 30 inches high, and very filmy foliage. Of easy culture in rich moist soil, but grows fairly well anywhere in shade.

ASPLENIUM acrostichoides. Silvery Spleenwort. Grows from 2 to 4 feet high, tapering each way from the middle, but less markedly than in the New York Fern. A beautiful fern of rich woods, and moist shady banks.

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BRAUN'S HOLLY FERN

We think it the most beautiful of all hardy ferns, and in partial shade it isn't hard to grow.

A. angustifolium. **Narrow-leaved Spleenwort.** Grows from 1 to 4 feet tall, each stem with numerous narrow leaves, half an inch wide, and several inches long. A rare and beautiful fern, found in rich woods on moist banks.

A. eburneum. **Ebony Spleenwort.** Found on dry rocky soil, and growing stiffly erect to a foot or 15 inches of height. Often only one large frond, but when happy in cultivation, makes an attractive large tuft.

A. filix-femina. **Lady Fern.** A very variable sort, common to open woodland, easily cultivated, and always lacy and delicate, though it may grow to 3 feet high.

A. trichomanes. **Maidenhair Spleenwort.** A tiny tufted Fern, growing in the crevices of limestone ledges, but can be cultivated in any moderately dry soil, and partial shade. Makes a thick tuft of slender brown stems with tiny round foliage, to about 8 inches at most.

CAMPTOSORUS rhizophyllus. **Walking-leaf Fern.** This is usually found carpeting ledges or boulders in dense shade, though sometimes it is exposed to the sun, when it is a lighter green. In shade, it grows thickly, the fronds to 8 inches long, rooting at the tip to produce new plants, and thus making a thick mat of growth.

CYSTOPTERIS bulbifera. **Bulblet Bladder Fern.** A finely divided, rather weak-stemmed sort, found in crevices of ledges, in partial shade. Under good conditions, it will grow to 3 feet long, but never stands erect. In dry summers, it ripens and disappears in August. Has tiny bulblets along the under side of the frond. Good for rockery.

C. fragilis. **Common Bladder Fern.** One of the first to start into growth in spring, and to disappear in summer. An attractive filmy fern of small size, for the rockery. Often starts growth anew, in August.

DICKSONIA punctilobula. **Hayscented Fern.** One of the most common sorts, growing in full sun, or partial shade, over acres of uplands. It has a running root, which binds the soil, and this fern is one of the best for holding banks, or for dry ground. Filmy attractive fragrant fronds, to 3 feet tall.

LYGODIUM palmatum. **Hartford or Climbing Fern.** We do not have this fern native, and cannot always obtain it, but we usually have a few available in fair sized turfs, at \$1.00 each. Will grow to several feet, the slender stems, with small round pinna are very attractive.

ONOCLEA sensibilis. **Sensitive Fern.** Found in any moist meadow, and rather coarse, its home suggests a use for the fern on wet soils, that are waste.

O. struthiopteris. **Ostrich Fern.** Common to river banks, this is a large and strong fern, that is attractive for its formal vase-like growth, to 4 feet of height. It grows well in shade, and is useful about buildings.

OSMUNDA cinnamomea. **Cinnamon Fern.** Tall swampland ferns, that will grow in dry soil, in shade, though not to their possible 6 feet. Attractive rich looking ferns, much used for shaded sides of homes, and about pools. 35 cts. each.

O. claytoniana. **Interrupted Fern.** Much like the preceding, save that the flowering pinnae, are in the center of the frond, and as they ripen, they give the stem an "interrupted" look. 35 cts. each.

O. regalis. **Royal Fern.** Differing in growth, this is generally a swamp fern. When happy, it will grow to 6 feet and is indeed a royal specimen. 35 cts. each.

PELLAEA atropurpurea. **Purple Cliff Brake.** Found on limestone ledges, in full sun, this is not a common fern. Slender stems, to a foot in length, and purple pinnules. 50 cts. each.

PHEGopteris dryopteris. **Oak Fern.** Has three fronds, 4 to 7 inches broad, and 5 to 8 inches high, of a delicate yellow-green. It is an attractive plant for the shaded rockery.

P. hexagonoptera. **Broad Beech Fern.** Not common, with a triangular frond, from 7 to 12 inches broad. Found in rather dry, open woods. 50 cts. each.

P. polypodioides. **Long Beech Fern.** This is a northern species, and is common in open woodland, and on shaded banks. It stands to a foot or more high, and makes a good sized colony. It is very green, not a taint of any other color.

POLYPODIUM vulgare. **Common Polypody.** An attractive little fern, usually carpeting ledges and boulder, and growing about 8 inches high at most.

POLYSTICHUM acrostichoides. **Christmas Fern.** A common evergreen fern, with dark green shining fronds, which make it attractive for massing. In fairly moist soil, and shade, may grow 2 feet high.

P. braunii. **Braun's Holly Fern.** The most beautiful of all our ferns, in the eyes of many. It grows readily in any good garden soil, in shade, but is best on moist banks, in open woodland, and among rocks. The sturdy dark green fronds, easily grow 2 feet long, and are chaffy with brownish scales. The fronds taper each way, and are held erect until long after frost. 35 cts. each.

P. lonchitis. **Holly Fern.** Rather resembles the Christmas Fern, but the fronds are shorter and more narrow. It is an attractive, dark green sort, very seldom offered. \$1.00 each.

SCOLOPENDRIUM vulgare. **The Hart's Tongue Fern.** Very rare in America, but common abroad. Grows on limestone ledges, or in moist soil at the foot of cliffs, and along streams. We have the type, from an Ontario source, growing in pots, at \$1.00 each.

SCOLOPENDRIUM, Crested Forms. We have also about eight different European forms, with widely varied crested fronds. From pots, our choice, at \$1.00 each.

WOODSIA ilvensis. **Rusty Woodsia.** Fronds 6 to 10 inches long, covered with a rusty, bristle-like chaff. It makes a large tuft, and likes a high cliff fully exposed to the sun. A fine rockery fern.

W. obtusa. **Blunt-lobed Woodsia.** More slender and longer than the preceding. It is very common, in all parts of the country on rocky banks and cliffs. Fine for the rockery.

All Perennial Plants 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100 unless otherwise noted, POSTPAID east of the Mississippi; add 5 PERCENT WEST. Five of one kind or variety exactly alike at 10 rate, 25 at 100 rate.

Evergreens, Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Fruit Plants

At Gardenside, we maintain a fairly large collection of all the different material that is used in a complete home planting. Some larger and smaller sizes are available, that are not listed. Whenever possible, we urge intending purchasers to visit us and select their material where it may be seen. Many times, it can be taken in a car. If not, we deliver free, within 10 miles of Shelburne, and for a reasonable charge, to greater distances. Freight truck delivery can readily be arranged. We also pack any kind of material, for shipment by rail, and can deliver safely wherever our catalogs go. For this service, however, a moderate charge is made to cover extra expense of baling or boxing.

EVERGREENS



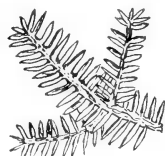
ABIES
CONCOLOR

ABIES concolor—Silver Fir. Tree to 80 feet high; soft silvery green. Splendid specimen tree.

	Each	10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$ 2.25	\$20.00
4 to 5 feet.....	3.50	32.50
6 to 9 feet (specimens).....	10.00	and up

ABIES homolepis—Nikko Fir. Tree to 80 feet; light green, strong broad needles. A rather slender specimen tree.

3 to 4 feet.....	\$ 2.00	....
4 to 5 feet.....	3.00	....



ABIES—BALSAM



CHAMAECYPARIS
PISIFERA

CHAMAECYPARIS pisifera—False Cypress. Grows to 40 feet, in a compact broad pyramid. Useful in plantings, where a strong effective growth is needed.

3 to 4 feet.....	\$ 2.00	....
4 to 5 feet.....	3.00	....
5 to 6 feet.....	4.00	....



JUNIPERUS
CHINENSIS
PFITZERIANA

JUNIPERUS chinensis pfitzeriana—Pfitzer's Juniper. Spreads to 15 feet across. Graceful arching grey green sprays. For low foundation planting.

8 to 15 inch.....	\$ 1.00	\$ 9.00
18 to 24 inch.....	2.00	18.00
2 to 3 feet.....	3.00	....



JUNIPERUS
COMMUNIS
DEPRESSA

JUN. communis depressa—Andorra Juniper. 10 foot spread, but only a foot high. Light grey green, turns purple in winter.

8 to 15 inch spread.....	\$ 1.00	\$ 9.00
3 to 4 feet (specimens).....	3.00	....



JUNIPERUS
EXCELSA
STRICTA

JUN. excelsa stricta—Greek Juniper. To 10 feet, grey-green foliage, very spiny. Makes a compact irregular mound. Foundation plantings.

8 to 15 inch.....	\$ 1.00	\$ 9.00
18 to 24 inch.....	2.00	....
3 to 3½ feet.....	3.50	....



CHAMAECYPARIS
FALSE CYPRESS



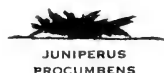
JUNIPERUS—JUNIPER



JUNIPERUS
HORIZONTALIS
DOUGLASSII

JUN. horizontalis douglasii—Waukegan Juniper. Very prostrate, trailing sort, to 10 feet long. Turns purple in winter. Edges larger sorts; around curbs; fine for holding banks.

6 to 8 inch.....	\$.50	\$ 4.50
2 to 3 feet (heavy).....	2.50	....

JUNIPERUS
PROCUMBENSJUNIPERUS
SABINAJUNIPERUS
SQUAMATA
MAYERIPICEA
ENGELMANNIPICEA
PUNGENS
KOSTERIPINUS
MONTANA
MUGHUSPINUS
RESINOSAPSEUDOTSUGA
DOUGLASIITAXUS
CANADENSISTAXUS
CUSPIDATA

JUN. procumbens—Prostrate Juniper. Grows 2 feet high, but spreads to several feet. Foliage grey blue. Fine for low foundations.

	Each	10
6 to 8 inch.....	\$ 1.00	....
2 to 3 feet.....	2.50	....
3 to 4 feet.....	3.50	....

JUN. sabina—Savin Juniper. Grows to 5 feet spread; open vase shape. Dark green, fine textured foliage. Fine in foundation plantings.

18 to 24 inch.....	\$ 2.00	....
2 to 3 feet.....	2.50	....

JUN. squamata mayeri—Fishtail Juniper. Grows 7 feet, in erect spreading habit. Spiny foliage, strong blue color. Arching tips of new growth, give common name. Fine specimen, or foundation plant.

24 to 30 inch.....	\$ 3.00
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PICEA engelmanni—Engelmann Spruce. White foliage; tree to 60 feet, slender pyramid, very compact erect growth. Specimen tree.

3 to 4 feet.....	\$ 4.00
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PICEA glauca conica—Dwarf Alberta Spruce. May grow to 20 feet, but truly dwarf. Fine textured foliage; soft green; ½ inch long. Specimens, or for foundation planting.

4 to 6 inch.....	\$.50	\$ 4.50
12 to 15 inch.....	2.00	....
18 to 24 inch.....	3.00	....

PICEA pungens glauca—Colorado Blue Spruce. Grows 80 feet. Stiff needles, sharp, blue green.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$ 2.00	....
6 to 9 feet (specimens).....	12.00 and up	....

PICEA pungens kosteri—Koster Blue Spruce. The bluest Blue Spruce; a fine strong blue all the year around.

18 to 24 inch.....	\$ 3.00	....
4 to 6 feet (specimens).....	10.00 and up	....

PINUS montana mughus—Mugho Pine. Spreads to 10 feet, broad rounding outline. Fine dark green. Large foundations, and for gravelly and sandy banks.

8 to 15 inch.....	\$.75	\$ 6.00
15 to 18 inch.....	2.00	....
3 feet, and larger.....	4.00 and up	....

PINUS resinosa—Red Pine. Grows 70 feet. Very long, dark green needles. Fine specimen Pine.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$ 3.00
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PSEUDOTSUGA douglasii—Douglas Fir. Grows 70 feet; broad conical habit; dark green soft needles; beautiful cones. The finest of all dark green specimen evergreens.

18 to 24 inch.....	\$ 2.00	....
3 to 4 feet (specimen).....	4.00	....
6 to 8 feet.....	8.00 and up	....

TAXUS canadensis—Canadian Yew. Grows to 10 foot spread. Low, arching branches. Dark green, turns bronze in winter. Best in shade.

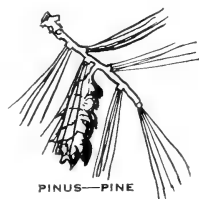
12 to 18 inch.....	\$ 2.00	....
18 to 24 inch.....	2.50	\$22.50
2 to 3 feet.....	3.00	....

TAXUS cuspidata—Spreading Japanese Yew. Grows to a 10 foot spread, and 4-5 feet of height. Dark green needles, thick and rich looking. Fine for low plantings, or to front larger groups.

8 to 12 inch.....	\$ 1.00	\$ 9.00
12 to 18 inch.....	2.00	18.00
18 to 24 inch.....	2.50	22.50
24 to 30 inch.....	3.00	27.50
30 to 36 inch.....	4.00	....



PICEA—SPRUCE



PINUS—PINE

PSEUDOTSUGA
DOUGLAS FIR

TAXUS—YEW

TAXUS
CUSPIDATA
CAPITATATAXUS
CUSPIDATA
NANATAXUS
MEDIA
HICKSITHUYA
OCCIDENTALISTHUYA
OCCIDENTALIS
GLOBOSATHUYA
OCCIDENTALIS
HOVEYITHUYA
OCCIDENTALIS
PYRAMIDALISTHUYA
OCCIDENTALIS
SPIRALISTHUYA
OCCIDENTALIS
WAREANATSUGA
CANADENSISACER
DASYCARPUM

TAXUS cuspidata capitata—Erect Jap. Yew. Makes a tree to 20 feet; erect symmetrical form. Dark green. For accents in foundation plantings. Fine for hedges.

	Each	10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$ 3.00	\$27.50
3 to 4 feet.....	4.00	....
4 to 5 feet.....	5.00	....

TAXUS cuspidata nana—Dwarf Japanese Yew. Spread to 8 feet, but seldom 3 feet high. Dense; compact; dark green, all year. Shears well. Fine for any purpose.

9 to 12 inch.....	\$ 1.50	....
12 to 18 inch.....	2.50	\$22.50
18 to 24 inch.....	3.00	....

TAXUS media hicksi—Hicks Yew. Makes an open vase shaped dark green bush, to 10 feet. Trained to single stem, very pyramidal plant. Fine for hedges, or at accents in foundation plantings.

12 to 18 inch.....	\$ 2.50	....
18 to 24 inch.....	3.00	....

THUYA occidentalis—Arborvitae. Tree to 40 feet, broadly conical. Soft green foliage in flat fronds.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$ 1.00	\$ 9.00
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THUYA occ. elegantissima—Golden Arborvitae. Attractive gold variegated tips on the foliage.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$ 3.00
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THUYA occ. globosa—Globe Arborvitae. Compact rounded outline, to 5 feet each way.

6 to 8 inch.....	\$.35	\$ 3.03
8 to 12 inch.....	.75	....
18 to 24 inch.....	1.50	12.50
3-foot specimens	3.00	....

THUYA occ. hoveyi—Hovey's Globe Arborvitae. Grows to 8 feet; light green foliage. More oval than round.

Prices, same as for Globe Arborvitae.

THUYA occ. pyramidalis—Pyramid Arborvitae. To 20 feet in a compact slender dark green column.

6 to 8 inch.....	\$.35	\$ 3.00
3 to 4 feet.....	3.00	27.50

THUYA occ. spiralis—Douglas Pyramid Arborvitae. Darker green, same height and effect as preceding. Fronds twisted and curled.

3 to 4 feet.....	\$ 3.00	....
4 to 5 feet.....	4.00	....

THUYA occ. wareana—Ware Arborvitae. To 12 feet. Lower and denser than common Arborvitae. Dark green; rugged; full of character. Very hardy.

6 to 8 inch.....	\$.35	....
8 to 15 inch.....	.75	....
18 to 24 inch.....	2.00	....
2 to 3 feet.....	3.00	....
3 to 4 feet.....	4.00	....

TSUGA canadensis—Canada Hemlock. To 80 feet. Splendid conical habit; dark green foliage. Fine for specimens or hedges.

18 to 24 inch.....	\$ 1.50	\$12.00
2 to 3 feet.....	2.50	22.50



THUYA—ARBORVITAE



TSUGA—HEMLOCK

SHADE TREES

ACER dasycarpum—Silver Maple. Grows to 80 feet; rapid soft growth. Erect, almost pyramidal habit.

3 to 4 feet.....	\$.50	\$ 4.50
8 to 10 feet.....	1.50	....

ACER dasy. wieri—Wier's Cut-leaf Maple. A Silver Maple, with finely cut foliage.

6 to 8 feet.....	\$ 2.00
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ACER DASYCARPUM
SILVER MAPLE

ACER
PLATANOIDESACER
SACCHARUMBETULA
ALBABETULA
ALBA
PENDULABETULA
PAPYRIFERAPOPULUS
EUGENEIPOPULUS
NIGRA
ITALICAQUERCUS
PALUSTRISSORBUS
AUCUPARIAULMUS
AMERICANAULMUS
PUMILA

ACER palmatum atropurpureum—Red-leaf Japanese Maple. To 10 feet; spreading; foliage small, very dark red.

Each 10

18 to 24 inch (grafted).....\$ 3.00

ACER platanoides—Norway Maple. To 50 feet; round headed. Best street Maple. Quick shade.

6 to 8 feet.....\$ 2.00

ACER platanoides schwedleri—Red-leaf Norway Maple. Like the type, but foliage bright red in spring and very bronzy green in fall.

6 to 8 feet (grafted).....\$ 2.50

ACER saccharum—Sugar Maple. 80 feet tall; moderately fast growth. Broadly oval outline. Best shade tree on large grounds.

8 to 10 feet.....\$ 2.50

BETULA alba—European White Birch. Grows 50 feet high; very white bark. Best shade Birch, more branched head.

3 to 4 feet.....\$ 1.00 \$ 9.00

5 to 6 feet.....2.00

BETULA alba pendula—Cut-leaf Weeping Birch. To 50 feet; the leaves finely cut, and tips of branches drooping. Beautiful specimen tree.

6 to 8 feet (grafted).....\$ 2.75

BETULA papyrifera—Canoe Birch. Large tree, to 100 feet. Sparsely branched low; not for shade. Beautiful specimen.

10 to 12 feet.....\$ 3.00

LARIX europea—European Larch. 60 feet or more tall. Soft green foliage, needle-like in spring, turns yellow in fall.

3 to 4 feet.....\$ 1.50

POPULUS eugenei—Carolina Poplar. Fast growing, to 50 feet. For quick shade, and interplanting with slower trees, to be removed later.

6 to 8 feet.....\$ 1.00 \$ 9.00

15 to 18 feet.....2.50 20.00

POPULUS nigra italica—Lombardy Poplar. Slender dense growth, to 80 feet. Useful for screens.

6 to 8 feet.....\$ 1.00 \$ 9.00

10 to 12 feet.....2.00 17.50

QUERCUS palustris—Pin Oak. To 80 feet, in broad dense conical habit. Leaves bright red in fall.

6 to 8 feet.....\$ 2.50 \$22.50

8 to 10 feet.....3.00

SALIX blanda—Wisconsin Weeping Willow. To 30 feet, broadly spreading, with drooping branches.

3 to 4 feet.....\$ 1.50

6 to 8 feet.....1.75

8 to 10 feet (heavy).....4.00

SORBUS aucuparia—European Mountain Ash. Grows 30 feet; slender oval outline. White flower clusters, followed by red berries.

6 to 8 feet.....\$ 2.25 \$20.00

ULMUS americana—American Elm. Tree to 120 feet; rapid growth. Too large for small streets, but fine for large grounds.

8 to 10 feet.....\$ 1.75 \$16.00

10 to 12 feet.....2.25

ULMUS pumila—Chinese Elm. 60 feet, dense twiggy growth; very rapid on moist soils.

8 to 10 feet.....\$ 2.00

ACER PLATANOIDES
NORWAY MAPLEACER SACCHARUM
SUGAR MAPLEBETULA ALBA
WHITE BIRCHBETULA ALBA PENDULA
WEeping WHITE BIRCHBETULA PAPYRIFERA
CANOE BIRCHPOPULUS EUGENEI
CAROLINA POPLARPOPULUS NIGRA ITALICA
LOMBARDY POPLARQUERCUS PALUSTRIS
PIN OAKSALIX BLANDA
WISCONSIN WILLOWSORBUS AUCUPARIA
MOUNTAIN ASHULMUS AMERICANA
AMERICAN ELMULMUS PUMILA
CHINESE ELM

SHRUBS

AZALEA calendulacea—Flame Azalea. To 8 feet on correct soils, but thriving on any good garden loam. Large showy flowers from red to orange and yellow. June.

	Each	10
12 to 18 inch.....	\$ 2.00	\$15.00
18 to 24 inch.....	3.00	....

BERBERIS mentoriensis—Mentor Barberry. To 4 feet, with glossy dark green, almost evergreen foliage. Resists drought. Fine as a specimen, or hedge plant.

24 to 30 inch.....	\$.75	\$ 7.00
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BERBERIS thunbergi—Japanese Barberry. Finest thorny hedge shrub, to 5 feet.

12 to 18 inch.....	\$.25	\$ 2.00 (100 for \$18.00)
18 to 24 inch.....	.35	3.00 (100 for \$25.00)

BERBERIS thun. atropurpurea—Red-leaf Jap. Barberry. Like the Japanese Barberry in every way, but leaves purple red, if in full sun.

12 to 15 inch.....	\$.35	\$ 3.00
15 to 18 inch.....	.50	....

BERBERIS thunbergi erecta—True hedge Columnberry. Dense erect columnar growth. Makes a perfect hedge, needs shearing only over the top. Just like the Japanese Barberry in leaf and fruit.

12 to 15 inch.....	\$.35	\$ 3.00
15 to 18 inch.....	.45	4.00

BUDDLEIA alternifolia—Chinese Butterflybush.

Grows to 8 feet. Slender ends of branches are a spike of lilac purple flowers, in July. Hardy. 2 to 3 feet.....\$.60 \$ 5.00

CASTANEA molissima—Chinese Chestnut. Makes a large rounded bush, and bears edible nuts.

2 to 3 feet, bushy.....	\$ 1.50
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CLETHRA alnifolia—Summersweet. May grow to 6 feet, but usually low. Fragrant spikes of white flowers in July-August.

18 to 24 inch.....	\$.50	\$ 4.50
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CORNUS alba sibirica—Tatarian Dogwood. 10 feet high. Bright red bark; white flowers in June; blue white berries.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$.50	\$ 4.50
3 to 4 feet, heavy.....	1.00	....

CORNUS alba variegata—Variegated-leaf Dogwood. A form of the above, with attractive green and white foliage.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$.75
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CORYLUS Barcelona—Filbert; Hazelnut. Large erect bush or small tree, with edible nuts. Require the planting of an additional variety to ensure nuts filling. The above is the best variety. Buy one or more, but not more than ten Barcelona, to each pollinator plant. All varieties, 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50 each.

CYDONIA japonica—Flowering Quince. Grows to 6 feet. Dark glossy foliage, and bright red flowers in May.

18 to 24 inch.....	\$.60	\$ 5.00
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DAPHNE mezereum—Mezereon Daphne. Little compact bush, to 3 feet. Flowers along stems, before leaves, in April are lilac-purple, fragrant. Good in shade.

8 to 12 inch.....	\$.50
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DEUTZIA gracilis—Slender Deutzia. Grows to 3 feet, the flowers white, in June.

18 to 24 inch.....	\$.50	\$ 4.50
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EUONYMUS alatus—Winged Euonymus. 10 feet. Bushy dense habit. Twigs have corky wings. Foliage colors brightly in fall. Fruit a small red berry.

	Each	10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.75	\$ 6.00

EUONYMUS atropurpureus—Burning Bush. Tall shrub, to 25 feet. Foliage good; flowers purple; fruit a scarlet berry.

4 to 5 feet.....	\$.75
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EUONYMUS yedoensis—Yeddo Euonymus. To 12 feet. Broad leaves, turn scarlet in fall. Brilliant fruit clusters, like Bittersweet.

24 to 30 inch.....	\$ 1.00
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FORSYTHIA intermedia spectabilis—Golden Bell. The best Forsythia. 8 feet. Bright golden yellow flowers in early spring.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$.60	\$ 5.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.75	6.00

HYDRANGEA arborescens sterilis—Snowhill Hydrangea. To 6 feet. Erect habit, and large clusters of white flowers, in July.

12 to 18 inch.....	\$.50	\$ 4.50
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HYDRANGEA paniculata grandiflora—Pink-cone Hydrangea. Strong bush, to 15 feet. Heads 8 inches to 10 inches across, white turning pink, in fall.

12 to 18 inch.....	\$.50	\$ 4.50
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HYDRANGEA—Tree Form Hydrangea. This is the Pink-cone shrub, grown in a tree form, with a single stem. Scarce.

3 to 4 feet.....	\$ 1.25
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HYPERICUM hookerianum—St. Johnswort. A compact rounded bush, to 3 feet, slender stems, yellow green leaves, and are golden flowers, from July to September. Hardy.

12 to 18 inch.....	\$.50	\$ 4.50
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KOLKBITZA amabilis—Beauty Bush. Graceful arching branches, to 8 feet. Flowers, freely; small light pink trumpets, with yellow throat. June.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$.75	\$ 6.00
3 to 4 feet.....	1.50	....

LIGUSTRUM amurense—Amur River Privet. Hardest erect shrub, without thorns, for hedges. Grows rapidly; shears well. Is perfectly hardy.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$.25	\$ 1.75 (\$15.00 per 100)
3 to 4 feet.....	.35	2.50 (\$20.00 per 100)

LONICERA tatarica rubra—Red Tatarian Honeysuckle. Strong shrub, to 10 feet, with rosy red flowers in June. Red berries.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$.60	\$ 5.00
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PHILADELPHUS Amalthee—Hybrid Mock-orange. A small erect shrub, to 5 feet, slender stems, small foliage, and small, yellow white flowers. The fragrance is unique, and very strong.

12 to 18 inch.....	\$.50
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PHILADELPHUS coronarius—Common syringa. 10 feet. Narrow erect growth. Yellow white, large fragrant flowers, late in June.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$.60	\$ 5.00
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PHILADELPHUS cor. aureus—Golden Syringa. A yellow foliated form of the preceding.

18 to 24 inch, bushy.....	\$ 1.00
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PHILADELPHUS Virginal—Garland Mock-orange. Large double white flowers, 2 inches or more across, in June, and scatteringly to frost.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$.75	\$ 6.00
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PRUNUS glandulosa alba—White Flowering Almond. Very double, small white rosettes, cover a 3-foot bush, in May.

	Each	10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.75	....

PRUNUS gland. rosea—Pink Flowering Almond.

Like the preceding, but bright pink flowers.

6 to 12 inch (own root).....\$.50 \$ 4.00

2 to 3 feet......75

PRUNUS melanocarpa—Hansen Bush Cherry.

Much praised for fruit, and as a thick hedge plant. Fruit is large, dark red, and is freely produced, often the year after planting.

18 to 24 inch.....\$.50 \$ 4.50

PRUNUS tomentosa—Nanking Cherry. Large

bush or small tree, covered in earliest spring with flesh pink flowers in great profusion. Fruit is small, red, edible.

18 to 24 inch.....\$.75

ROSA hugonis—Father Hugo's Rose. A large bush, to 8 feet, good foliage, and large single silvery yellow flowers in June.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.75 \$ 6.00

ROSA rugosa—Rugosa Rose. To 5 feet, with thick rough foliage, and single red flowers, followed by large red hips.

18 to 24 inch.....\$.60 \$ 5.00

ROSA rugosa alba—White Rugosa Rose. A white form of the preceding.

18 to 24 inch.....\$.60 \$ 5.00

ROSA rugosa hybrid, Pink Grootendorst. Has Rosa rugosa foliage, erect habit, and the double flowers of a Baby Rambler. Fine shell pink. Very hardy.

2 to 3 feet.....\$ 1.00

SPIREA bumalda, Anthony Waterer. An erect bush, to 3 feet, with flat flower heads of bright crimson flowers. July.

18 to 24 inch.....\$.50 \$ 4.50

SPIREA thunbergi—Thunberg Spirea. To 6 feet. Bushy, slender, very narrow leaves. White flowers, very early May.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.60 \$ 5.00

SPIREA trichocarpa—Korean Bridal Wreath. Much like the well known Van Houtte's Spirea, but later.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.60 \$ 5.00

SPIREA van houtti—Van Houtte's Spirea. Long arching sprays of white flowers, in June. Strong bush, to 8 feet.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.60 \$ 5.00

SYMPHORICARPUS racemosus—Snowberry.

6 feet. Arching branches. Flowers small pink, in June. Fruit a waxy berry, in fall. Fine for planting in shade.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.60 \$ 5.00

SYRINGA vulgaris—Common Purple Lilac. Best known of all Lilacs.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.60 \$ 5.00

SYRINGA vulgaris alba—Common White Lilac. White form of the preceding.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.60 \$ 5.00

HYBRID LILACS. We have a collection of ten or more sorts, both double and single, in all colors. Space prevents listing all. Write for descriptions, if interested.

2 to 3 feet.....\$ 1.25

VIBURNUM americanum—Native Highbush Cranberry. Compact erect bush, to 5 feet, white flowers, and edible red berries, in large clusters.

	Each	10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.60	\$ 5.00

VIBURNUM burkwoodi—Burkwood's Viburnum.

An improved V. carlesii, with thick leathery leaves, almost evergreen, and fragrant clusters of Mayflower like, waxy blooms. 18 to 24 inch.....\$ 1.50

VIBURNUM carlesii—Mayflower Viburnum.

Grey foliage, on a spreading bush. The waxy, pinkish white flowers open before the leaves, and are very fragrant.

24 to 30 inch.....\$ 1.50

VIBURNUM opulus nana—Dwarf Highbush

Cranberry. Compact little bush, to a foot high, thick. Useful for edgings, or massed in a bed. Foliage bright in fall.

6 to 12 inch.....\$.60 \$ 5.00

VIBURNUM tomentosum—Japanese Snowball.

To 8 feet. Loose white balls of flowers, in June. Fruit red to blue black. Brown, rough foliage, rusty beneath.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.60 \$ 5.00

WEIGELA rosea—Pink Weigela. Small shrub, to 6 feet, with pink trumpet-shaped flowers, in June.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.60 \$ 5.00

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

DAPHNE cneorum—Rose Daphne; Garland Flower. Compact little bushes, growing 18 inches high, and spreading to several feet.

Fine grey green foliage, and large bright pink, fragrant flower heads, in May, and scattering all summer. Dug with ball of soil.

6 to 9 inch spread.....\$.75 \$ 7.00

9 to 12 inch spread.....1.00 9.00

EUONYMUS radicans vegetus—Bignleaf Wintercreeper. A trailing vine, or mounded bush. Will climb a wall or stump. Large dark green leaves, very thick, and large berries, that open like Bittersweet.

3 year, heavy.....\$.75 \$ 7.00

KALMIA latifolia—Mountain Laurel. Grows to 5 feet, glossy green leaves, with large clusters of waxy white and pink flowers in June. Requires an acid soil.

18 to 24 inch, balled.....\$ 2.50 \$20.00

RHODODENDRON catawbiense—Mountain

Rosebay. Grows to 6 feet. Glossy, dark green leaves, 3 inches to 5 inches long, and large rosy lilac flower heads in late May.

18 to 24 inch, balled.....\$ 3.00 \$27.50

VINES

AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia—Woodbine. Strong creeping vine, with fine red foliage in fall.

2 year, heavy.....\$.50 \$ 4.50

AMPELOPSIS veitchii—Boston Ivy. Clings to brick, wood or stone. The common Ivy, so much used.

2 year.....\$.50 \$ 4.50

ARISTOLOCHIA sipho—Dutchman's Pipe. The true large leaved form, grafted. Has round dark green leaves, 8 inches across.

3 year, heavy.....\$ 1.25

CELASTRUS scandens—Bittersweet. Fine vine for walls, or to trail over an old tree. Clusters of brilliant orange red berries, in fall.

	Each	10
2 year	\$.50	\$ 4.50

CLEMATIS paniculata—Japanese Clematis. The fall flowering, fragrant white vine, with clusters of single white flowers, so often used for screening porches.

2 year	\$.50	\$ 4.50
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CLEMATIS HYBRIDS. Strong 2 year, field plants, \$1.00 each.

Henryi. Large white.

Jackmani. Deep purple.

Mme. Edward Andre. Bright velvety crimson.

Ramona. Silvery lavender blue.

POLYGONUM auberti—China Lace Vine.

Strong growing member of the Buckwheat family, grows 20 feet in a year. In fall, has silvery panicles of tiny flowers, in profusion.

3 year	\$.75	\$ 6.00
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CLIMBING ROSES. Heavy 2 year field plants. 60 cts. each.

Dorothy Perkins. Soft pink flowers, in clusters.

Dr. Van Fleet. Pale pink buds, like Tea Roses.

Excelsa. The red Dorothy Perkins.

Mary Wallace. Large double pink blooms.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. Bright scarlet.

White Dorothy Perkins. Pure white flowers.

ROSES

We have strong dormant plants of fifteen different sorts of Hybrid Tea Roses, in all colors. Space prevents listing and describing. If interested please write. We can obtain any Rose grown.

	Each	10
Dormant plants	\$.60	....
Potted in Cloverset Pots, from		
May 15, on	1.00	....

Fruit Trees and Plants

APPLES

All are 2 year, No. 1 grade trees, well branched. \$1.00 each.

Listed in order of ripening.

Yellow Transparent	Baldwin
Duchess of Oldenburg	Rhode Island Greening
Pound Sweet	Delicious
Tolman Sweet	Northern Spy
McIntosh Red	Hysslop Crab
Cortland	

PEARS

\$1.00 each

Bartlett	Seckel
Beurre d'Anjou	Sheldon
Clapp's Favorite	

PLUMS

\$1.00 each

Abundance	Reine Claude
Burbank	Lombard
German Prune	

CHERRIES

\$1.00 each

Early Richmond	Montmorency
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PEACHES

\$1.00 each

Greensboro Golden Jubilee

GRAPES

Heavy 2 year old vines, of hardy sorts. All 35 cts. each.

Agawam, early red	Niagara, large white
Brighton, large red	Sheridan, a later Concord
Concord, large blue	Vergennes, early white
Delaware, small red	Worden, early large blue
Moore's Early, large blue	

RASPBERRIES AND BLACKBERRIES

Chief, Red	Columbian, Purple
Cumberland, Black	Eldorado, Blackberries

Any of above, 10 for \$1.00; 100 for \$4.00.

ASPARAGUS

Washington, Rust-proof. 2 year old roots. 10 for 50 cts.; 50 for \$1.00; 1000 for \$17.50.

RHUBARB

MacDonald. New sort, bright red, stands a long time without going to seed. Strong divisions. 35 cts. each; 10 for \$3.00.

Gardenside Gossip---

An Advertisement

EACH year, since Gardenside Nurseries was established in 1926, we have sent out a catalog, or other material for the purpose of pricing our wares, and inducing others to purchase them. And each year, too, we have added to the list of Perennial Plants, and other hardy things that could be grown successfully here. The catalogs improved, until the unsettled days of the early 1930's finally made it impossible for us to continue to send them out. In the meantime, we had felt the need of a more personal appeal to the plant buying instincts of our friends, and gradually we evolved GARDENSIDE GOSSIP, which has been mailed with regularity at least four times each season, since 1936.

During these years, the list of plants growing here reached continually larger proportions, and we found that the GOSSIP was not an entirely satisfactory medium for describing the many items not in general demand. The Master List was the next step, but lacking descriptions, it was apparent that a real catalog was needed, and this one was prepared. It proved to be so much more costly than was anticipated, that we feel we cannot send out both the catalog, and the GOSSIP.

However, a number of persons have expressed a willingness to pay for issues of the GOSSIP. Perhaps that is a solution. We want to continue to send it, and had planned a May issue, and also the regular July and September ones. The January has already been sent you. Will you pay us 25 cents for the issues to be sent out for 1941, and in sufficient numbers so that we can afford to print it at all? We must have at least 1000 quarters, and we must have them before April 15.

If not enough subscriptions are received, we will send each person who remits 25 cents, a choice of any quarter plant in the catalog. A coin envelope is enclosed for your convenience. But remember, NO QUARTER, NO GOSSIP!